

Dear Sir,

I flatter myself you will not doubt of my real zeal to serve you, and you may depend upon it, that before I leave England, I will solicit Lord Chatham to get you post, in which I dare say L^D Howe will joyn me; but whether he does or not, you may assure yourself, I will try it to the utmost; I desire however that my application should be generall, and I must leave Sir Charles Sanders to chuse among such openings as shall not be at too great a distance of time. The very reason given by the D. of York, that this is perhaps the only thing he may have the disposal of would be a sufficient motive for me to forbear pushing this affair in too circumscribed and particular a manner, but I have another private argument against urging it thro' the channel you mention in any other method, than that which I mention above. I have taken in favor of Captⁿ Bickerton within little more than a month the very same steps, and have thro' L^D C. procured him a command. Sir C. S. has in several little requests, I have since been obliged to trouble him with for my friends at Southampton, shewn me much deference and regard, now I would leave yourself to judge, whether it would be acting with a good grace, to attempt so soon in some degree perhaps to constrain him by a superior authority, joined to past obligations; I make no doubt whatever to prevail speedily for you, and I should

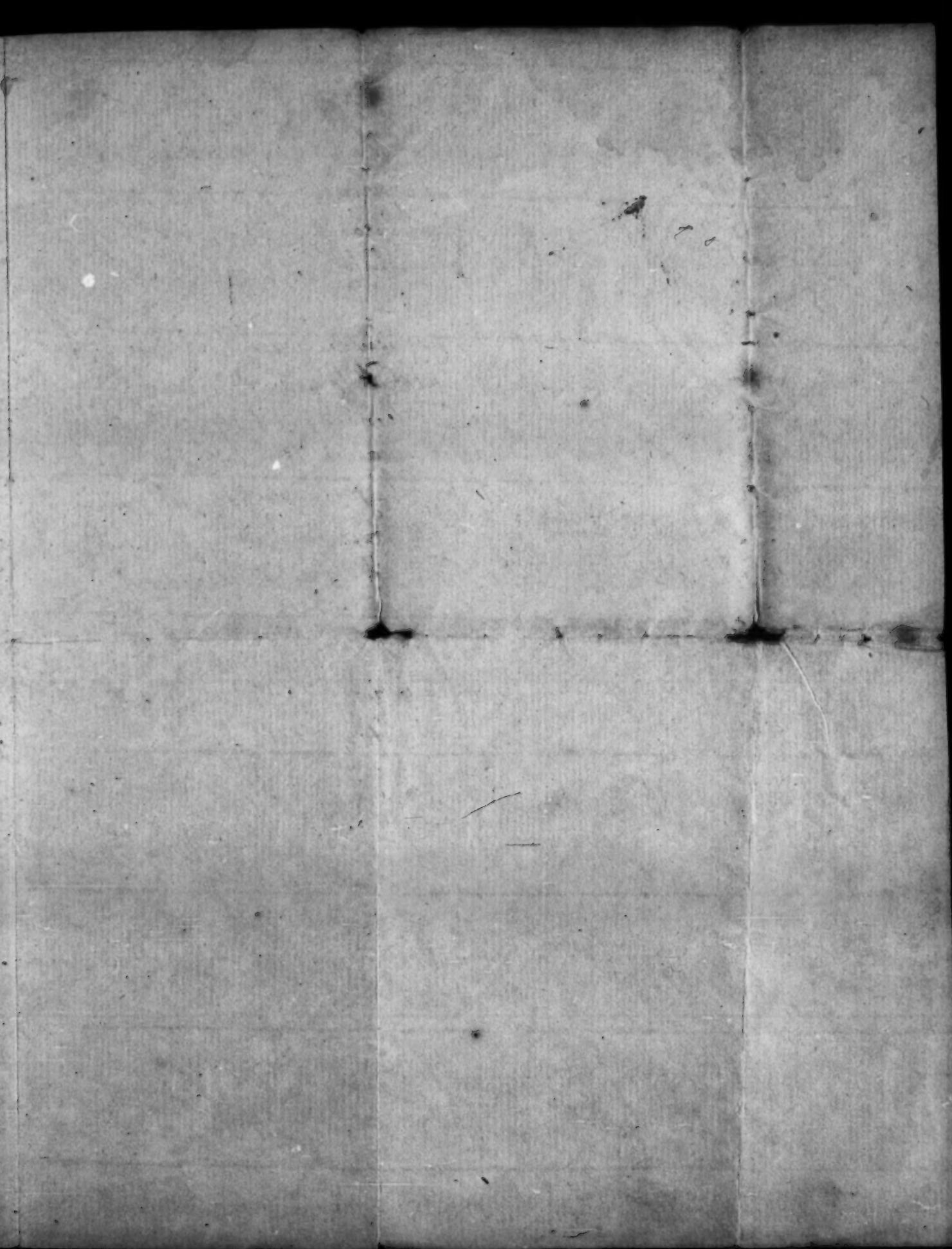
hesitate still more, if I did not think that the aiming absolutely to force
the present point might place you in an invidious light with a great
officer in the state, as well as in his particular profession, and that your
obtaining post in a manner less disagreeable to him might finally be
more advantageous to yourself.

As the D. of York, has not this particular reason, I think it would
be not improper in H. R. H. and very usefull to you, if he was to sound
J^r C. J. on the subject without a positive demand, and except his good
wishes to you, which joined to the other measures to be taken in support
of your pretensions, would I think greatly facilitate your obtaining
rank soon. I shall be very happy to see you here in your return from
town, and shall ever be with the most affectionate regard,

Dear Sir,

Paultons Oct^r 19th
1788.

Your most Obedient
and Faithfull Servt
H. Stanley



9841 v. 9
Aug 1948

Priy Garden. Jan: 16th 1771.

Dear Sir,

I very sincerely regretted the not having the pleasure of seeing you at Staple, where several of your friends in the Island joined with me in commemorating the Marquis: It will be a great satisfaction to me to repair that loss, if your affairs should permit you to return to London, whether I am so happy as to see you again before you sail to the Mediterranean, or whether that meeting is to be longer delayed, I can faithfully assure you, that you will always carry with you the warmest good wishes of one who has ever much esteemed you, but who has had it but little in his power to give you any essential proofs of his regard: I know not any particular committions, I should wish to trouble you with for the Mediterranean, but I shall impress upon your goodness, if any should occur, while you remain here.

I am exceedingly obliged to you for recollecting the circumstances of the picture; the late year has from my reflection, and some other circumstances, been very expensive to me, and had I do not play at all deep, I have been likewise so unlucky in

In gaming way, that I have very little loose money for objects of mere
fancy, and amusement; therefore I confess I should not at present think
of that purchase until I was tempted by an under price, and it
might not be quite so civil to treat with Mr. Hanway, by an offer
of that sort; but if you knew what value he set upon it, I could
better judge how far it would suit me.

I dispatched to you yesterday a letter which came under cover
to me, I was in too great haste to be able to write at that time.

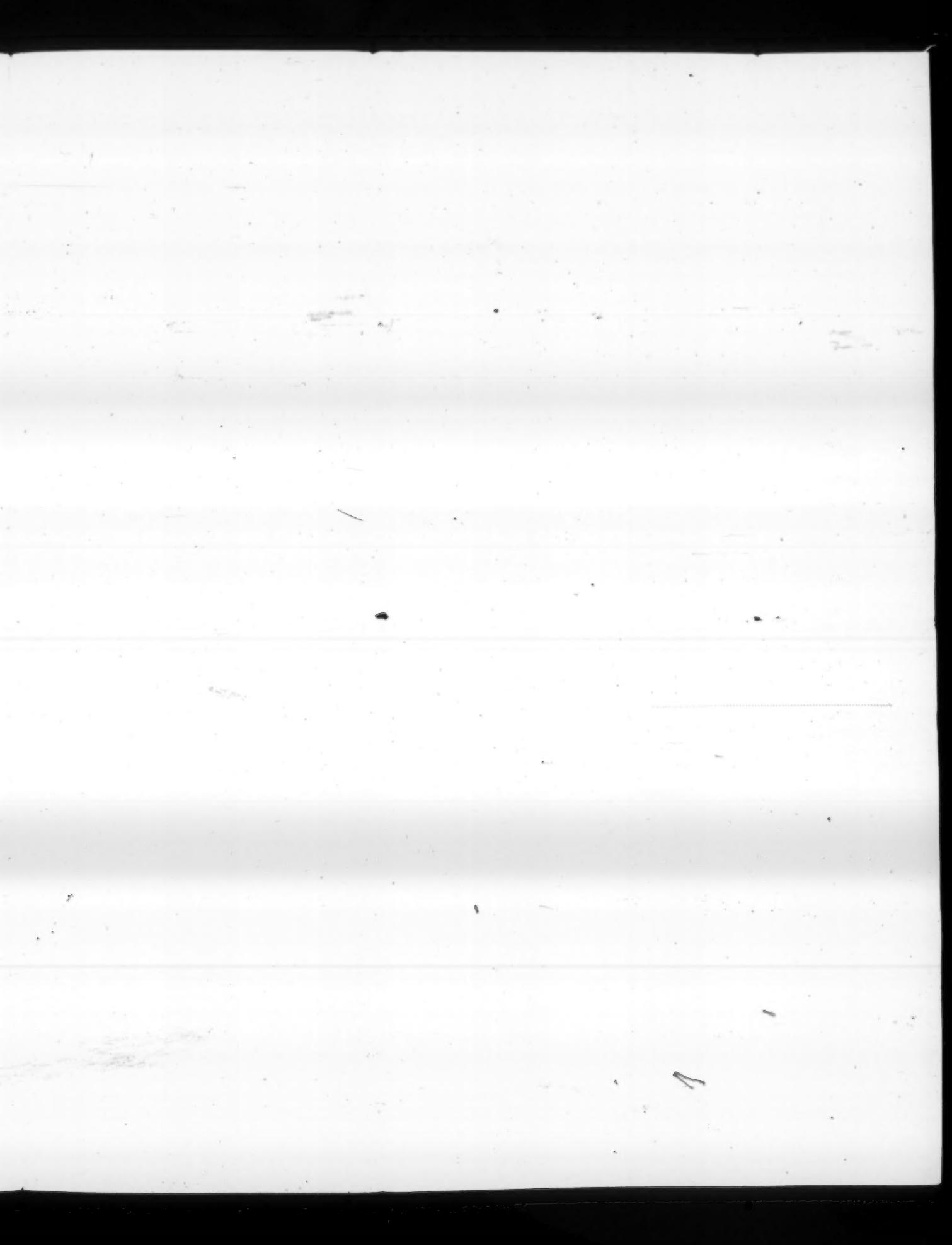
As I am now returned to London, you will exceedingly oblige
me in employing me during your own absence in any matter,
in which I may have an opportunity of shewing the affectionate
attachment with which I am,

Dear Sir

Your most Obedient,

And most Humblest

J. Hanway



W Stanley

17 Jan 9. 111

Paultons. Aug: 20th 1771.

Dear Sir,

I am extremely obliged
to you for your late mark of attention
to me of the 15th; I received about two
days ago a letter from the person, I ex-
pected to meet at Dieppe, which I will
show you when we meet, he excuses him-
self on account of the very peculiar
situation of his country; I believe, you
will remember that this was not very
unexpected to me. I have consequently no
immediate errand, altho' I should always
like to attend you in any short excursion,
if our times happened to coincide. I leave
this place the 24th, to go to Mr James
★ The Prince of Conde

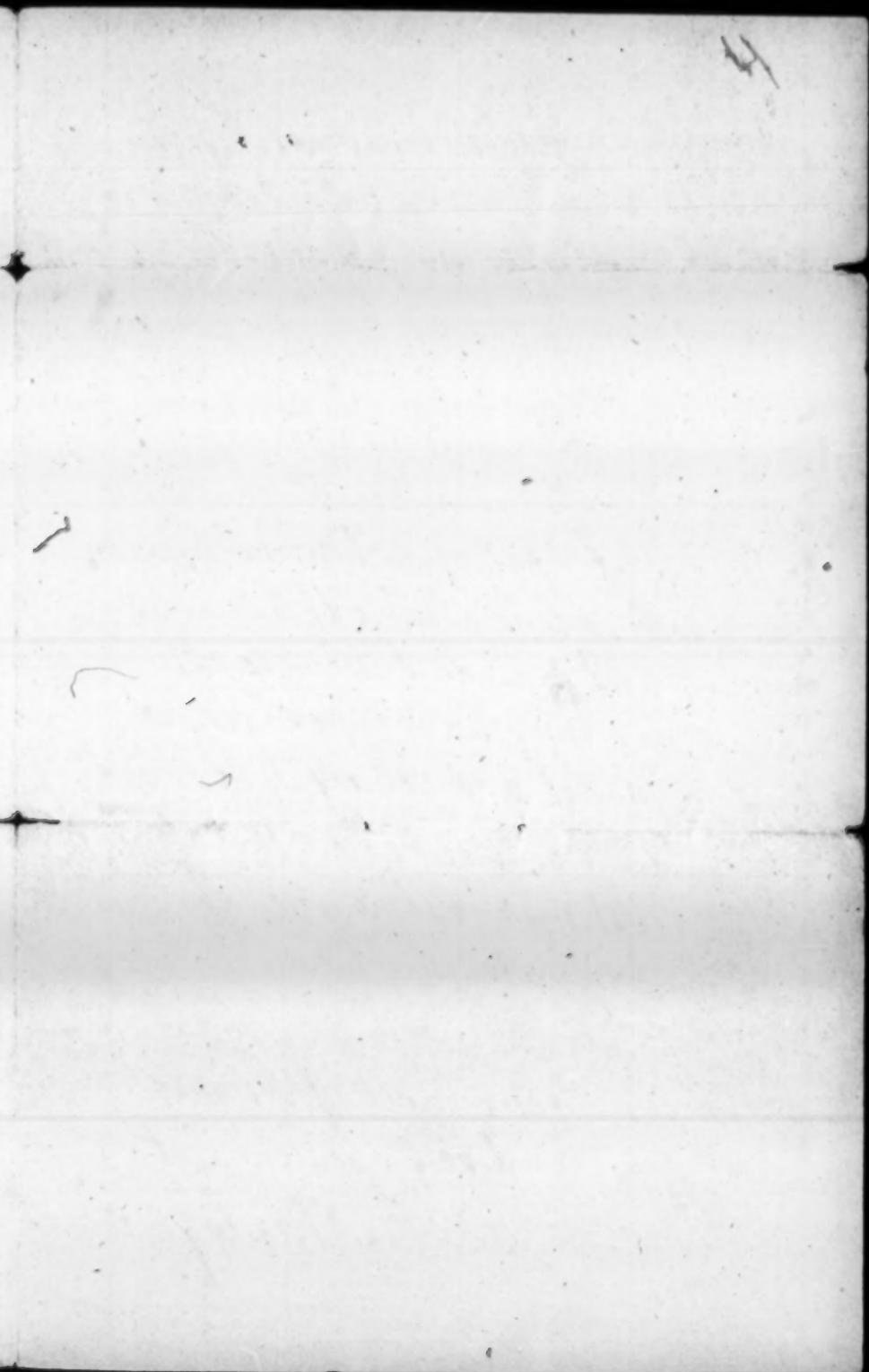
Grenville in Somersetshire and from
thence to Lord Harrington, I expect to
be at home about the 10th or 12th Sep^t
when I shall probably have the pleasure
of meeting you, as you will be at Portsmouth;

My disappointment in not going with
you to Dieppe is inconsiderable compared
to the regret I feel upon hearing you are
likely to be so long absent: It is so delicate
a point, and depends, I think so entirely
upon what may have passed between
Lord Sandwich and yourself, that I hardly
can condemn your resolution tho' all your
friends must wish it some how altered,
and none more warmly than,

Dear Sir,

Your most affectionate
and very Obedient Servt

J. Stanley



20 Aug '71

Stey Hill. Isle of Wight. Aug: 9th 1772.

Dear Sir,

I am not a little ashamed, when I consider at how late a date I acknowledge the favour of your letters, but the truth is, that I have so long delayed writing to you in hopes of being able to make a satisfactory return to their Commission, with which you were pleased to intrust me. Your confidence was so far well placed, that ~~as regards~~ I lost no time in transmitting your memorial to Lord Hillsborough with the warmest recommendation on my part; I have received no answer from His Lordship, tho' in returning him thanks for a favor of another kind he was pleased to do me, I reminded him of that application: I have not the smallest reason to think that his silence has proceeded either from any objection to you, or any slight intended to myself, to whom he has ever appeared rather kindly disposed, but I conceive this extraordinary circumstance has arisen from a situation to which perhaps you are not entirely a stranger; there has long been a dispute between him, and some others of the Cabinet about the propriety of settling and cultivating lands farther to the

westward upon the back of our Colonies, and if I am not mistaken,
(for I have no copy of your paper) towards that very tract of country
which is your object; This difference of opinion has been carried
so high, that it was generally believed, His Lordship would
resign, and tho' an Idea now prevails, that he has carried his
point, and is to remain at the head of the American department,
I believe the matter to be still very uncertain; of this, I believe, you
may be very sure, that nothing could have been done in
consequence of your request during the present posture of that
affair.

In your letter which preceded that from Boston of May
26th, you mentioned a former favor of yours, but it has never
reached my hands: I had by report from others who had
heard from you, but an ill account of your health, which
gave me a great deal of uneasiness, from the sincere and
real friendship I shall always bear you: I heartily wish my own
situation would have admitted my making a third person
in your agreeable society with Col: Dalrymple, and I rejoice
much, that you find New England in other respects so much
to your wishes.

Your friends in this Island are all very well as you left them, Mr Holmes is going to marry his eldest daughter to Mr Worley of Gatcombe, Mr Sloane is married to J. Fuller's youngest daughter, whom I think you have seen, and who is a very agreeable girl, and I believe well suited to him in all respects, Commodore Rogers, who is in my house, and desirous his best Compliments continues married to Mrs Rogers, that is to say she is alive, and not worse. I, who among all these marriages remained Bachelor have passed this summer between Wales, and the Isle of Wight, and propose in the Autumn making a tour to Brussels, and from thence to Paris; the rather because some alterations are going on at Paullton, which I hope you will approve when you see them, but which renders my manor not habitable for the present. I think myself unhappy. That your walk of life divides you so long from me, I shall always have a great pleasure in our being again united, and I shall wait for that day with an impatience founded upon the very sincere attachment, with which I am, Dear Sir,

Yours most Obedient,
and most Humble Servt

H. Stanley

W. Stanley
9th Augt 1772

resonance

Iphene

I

Steppl. Aug: 30th 1772.

Dear Sir,

I had the honor of writing to you on the 9th instant, which letter I desired Mr Stephens to convey to your station, where I hope it will have reached you; you will have found in it the reasons of a silence, which appeared to me too long, and what I then imagined to be the state of the affair, about which I presented your memorial: But since that time, matters have taken a different turn, from what might then have been expected; Lord Hillsborough having resigned upon that very account, of Settlements being to be carried into the interior parts of America, contrary to his opinion: tho' this was, I understand, His Lordship's only motive, yet I am told, that even now there remain many difficulties in the way of that Plan, which he opposed: I have written to Mr Ponsonby Secretary to that department, to lay your memorial, with my humble recommendation of it, before Lord Dartmouth, and if I receive an answer from him, before I find an opportunity

of forwarding this, I shall add it to my Letter; but you hear from me earlier than I should otherwise have written, because this will be delivered you by an old acquaintance of yours Mr Verit, whom with the fullest confidence, I beg leave to put under your protection.

He returned about a month ago from the Mediterranean, and as I not only think, he cannot be in so good hands, but recollect your having very kindly said, you should be willing to be troubled with him, I have had nothing more at heart, than to seize the first occasion of sending him to you: I am upon the whole very well satisfied with his improvements; and the character given him by the officers he has sailed with, but as I wish to do him real service I must communicate the hints I have received about him. I am told he is a youth of a good, and clear spirit, and courage, sharp and intelligent in what he applies to, generous, and well temper'd, but at the same time extravagant, very indequate in his amours, and professed of a most violent itch for gaming. As to the Ladies, I have not had much means of trying him, but the Bills he has drawn upon me are sufficient proofs of his Prodigality, and his Love of Play is apparent every hour in the day, as he seems to be quite without disguise. I am not

simple enough to suppose you possessed of any nostrum, which can
be reckoned a radical Antidote against these evils, but as they are the
more dangerous from his being so very young, if they now prevail, so,
I flatter myself, they are somewhat more easily checked, if you are
so kind as to attend to him; More experience, and reflection may
in time have a very good effect, but the immediate point is to
guard against his getting into such sort of scrapes, as may be very
prejudicial to him, before he has well looked out of his Egg's shell.
I have the satisfaction to find, that at least his vices have not led
him into low Company, for which he seems to have a thorough
aversion, and as his ~~com~~ circumstances allow of a liberal allowance,
I beg leave to refer that point entirely without reserve to yourself;
I think, you had best in an amicable manner settle the point of
his income, in such a way as you will be able to convince him
is ample sufficient, and reasonable, after which you will rigidly
insist upon his confining himself within those bounds, for his most
essential future interest, and if he exceeds them, it will be necessary
for his own sake, that he should feel the inconvenience of that extra-
gance. After Commodore Proby left the Mediterranean, and his
Captain died, to whom I had successively given credit to draw bills
upon me, he assumed that province, and has made such a thorough
use of it, that I am determined to take it out of his hands for the
future, I shall therefore beg of you, to take that trouble upon yourself

and if you find him outrunning the Constable, to inculcate the absolute certainty, that any such draughts in his own name, will be most infallibly protested by his obedient Humble servant; a disgrace which, as he has notions of honor, he will not chuse to subject himself to. I will add one Item more, I am no judge of his proficiency in navigation, he has certainly a very good capacity, and his Officers speak very well as to that Article, but it is scarce credible how Schoolmasters impose upon Parents, and Guardians, he used by the help of a ruled paper to make out fair episites to me, but now that he is left to himself, he both pens, and spells like a Scullion; I beg you to not only recommend ~~Mr~~ ^{Col} Dalrymple and Bailey, but endeavour to get him to apply to the acquisition of a tolerable good hand. — Captain Howe of the Cruizer Sloop is just come in, to take my Pupils away; which obliges me to cut short, I beg my Compliments to Col: Dalrymple, who will have had a letter from Dr Barrington, I hope agreeable to his wishes; I intended to have written to him, if I had had another hour, but will take the first opportunity. Your friends in this Island are all well.

I am most affectionately yours,

H. Stanley.

26, October 98

62
Dear Sir

Arthus a at New York 6th Dec? 1772
Guthrie & Hammond
N.Y.

The Cruizer Sloop had so tedious a passage hither, that she did not arrive until a few days ago, having, as I understand put into Carolina and some other places in her way. I think myself exceeding obliged to you Sir for this proof of your regard in sending Felix to me; and you may be assured of my shewing him all the attention that is in my power. He is at present a wild sort of a spark, but as we have to do with a lad of a good capacity, who seems sensible of his follies, and how much he has neglected himself, I have no doubt but he will still turn out a very clever fellow. I shall take care to put an end to his extravagance, as I mean to allow him fifty pounds a year only for his whole expences; which is as much as any young man onboard the ship has, and which I have convinced him is amply sufficient & reasonable.

I have had the honor to receive the two letters you sent
by Captain Howe, but I have not yet received that
you mention to have written to me on the 9th of August.
It perhaps may be enclosed in the Admiral's packet,
and in that case I shall receive it in a few days. I
am very much concerned that you should have had
so much trouble about the memorial, which I imagined
at the time I took the liberty to send it to you, would not
have been attended with any difficulty whatever, as it
did not appear to me to interfere in the least degree
with Lord Hillsborough's plan, as you will easily
conceive when I have related the case to you. In the
beginning of the last year orders were sent out to draw
a certain boundary line between the Colony of Virginia
and the Hunting Grounds of the Indians. Commissioners
were accordingly appointed and met the Indians for
that purpose, who when they came upon the spot, told
the commissioners, that if they went a small distance
farther West than was directed by Government, they
would find a River running ^{toward the} North & South which would
carry them to the exact North point of the Boundary.

intended to be drawn; to which they agreed, as a river
is certainly a better mark for ascertaining bounds, than
a line drawn through woods by marking the trees. This
account the Governor of Virginia transmitted home to be
approved of, and as he at the same time warmly recommen-
=ded the acceptance of it, he did not doubt of its success. This
alteration caused a corner, in this manner, ^{to be added} ~~as well as the new corner.~~
to the Colony which contains many thousand ^{virginia} acres of
land, and as a great deal of the land east of the boundary
line was not granted, Lord Dunmore and several Gentlemen
of that country determined upon petitioning the King for
some of it, and by their advice it was that my application
was made. What success Lord Dunmore's memorial met
with I cannot say, as when I saw him last, he was surprised
he had not heard from Lord Hillsborough about it. and the
way he accounted for it, was, by supposing that his representation
of the new boundary line, had arrived at the Secretary's office
at the very time when Lord Hillsborough was so very warm in
opposing the new settlement to be made on the Ohio, and that
his Lordship had neglected fixing the bounds of Virginia until
he should know the fate of the new colony. as that matter I
conclude, is now settled, it is likely to suppose the Virginia
line will be attended to by the new secretary, and if I
shall be able to obtain my request, or even of a lesser quantity
of land in the part of the country I have mentioned, either
free of quit rent, or a remission of it for a considerable
number

number of years, I have no doubt but it would prove
advantageous. The Surveyor's accounts are most favorable
about it. Roads are already made into it, and it is only 70
miles, of a flat country, to the Navigation on James River
which come into the sea. I have agreeable to your commands
enclosed a copy of the memorial I sent you in April last, not
with a design to give you much trouble about it, but
that the affair should not drop on account of the necessary
form of office.

I am stationed at New York for the winter, where I shall
remain until April next and then join the Admiral
at Boston. I am forced to say that the greatest inconvenience
I labor under, is serving with the most unpleasant Man
I ever had to deal with before; it is impossible to be on any
terms with him. In short ~~my Adm'ral~~ seems to be as thoroughly
illnatured as is possible for man to be; at least he is so with me,
and I can attribute it to no other cause whatever than my
not taking Smugglers for him; However as we are to meet in
the spring I hope we shall then understand one another better.

Until Felix arrived I had not heard of W^r Sloane, therefore concluding him still in Privy Garden I directed some ^{old} Turkey
I sent him to your House. I also sent a few apple trees, with the apples
they bear as I think them much better than any I ever eat in England.

Col^t Dalrymple is still at St. Vincent. The last accounts we heard way
that the Governor had offered Terms to the Caribbs and given them 14 days
to consider of them, and it was imagined they would be accepted.
I am & in your most faithful & obliged humble Servt A. S. Hammond.

Asturias at Rhode Island the 25th Jan: 1779

Dear Sir

Soon after I had the honor of writing to you the beginning of last month from New York, to acknowledge the receipt of your favor by Mr. Verit, I had orders sent me to join a Squadron of three sail of ships, to give countenance to His majestys commission held here for the enquiry into, and apprehending the offenders concerned in destroying the Gaspee schooner. The Commissioners, who are the chief Justices of three of the neighbouring Provinces, together with the Judge of the vice Admiralty Court for New England, and the Governor of this Province, formed their court, and assembled soon after our arrival, as it is notoriously known, that the Transaction which was the subject of enquiry, had been effected, not by a mob, but by the influence of many principal People of the Colony, several of whom were themselves present, it was easy to perceive in the begining, that the Governor & the People about him betrayed visible marks of
opp

apprehension; especially when they came to find ~~the~~
offenders were to be sent to England to be tryed; but the
Court had not sat two days before the countenances of
the People wore a different aspect, as the Governor had
found no difficulty to gain over two of the Judges
to his Party. The first week was spent in sending
Messages backward & forward to Boston to require the
Presence of Admiral Montague, who thinking he had nothing
to do in the matter, declined coming as long as he decently
could, but at last complied, and furnished the Court with
the names of several People of the Town of Providence, who
were present when the Drums beat up for Volunteers
to make the attack; and also produced a free Mulatto man
(of good sense) who declared positively to his being present
at the whole affair, and swore to three of the principal
people that were concerned, as also to the very man who
wounded the Lieutenant. This mans evidence was confirmed
by three of the Crew of the Gaspee, who swore to the seeing
this mulatto fellow among the people that attacked them.
This, one might reasonably imagine was ground suf-

sufficient for prosecuting the enquiry, but to the great astonishment of every spectator here, after sitting about three weeks, and issuing their summonses for four or five of the People to attend, whose names the admiral had furnished them with, and who all excused themselves from coming on various & frivolous pretences, the Court has adjourned until the 26th of May next, declaring that nothing could be done, until the arrival of Lieutenant Dudingston who was the Officer that commanded the schooner - This Sir is the manner in which his Majesties Commission under the Great Seal is executed in this Country; which I now think from the spirit that seems to rage all over New England, will soon require Government to strike some stroke that will convince the People here, that they mean to be in earnest in maintaining the Authority of the mother Country over the Colony's. The Assembly of this Province met lately, when the Chief Justice assured the House, that no warrant should be granted by any civil magistrate for the purpose of apprehending any of the

the Parties accused of high Treason: Therefore as long as they found by the weak proceedings of the Court, neither the lives or property of any body was in danger, they thought it best to suffer them to sit without interruption, but had the judges proceeded with vigour, the authority of the Court was to have been called in question.

The Charter of this Province is one of the strange things that were done in the Charles's reign, as by it the King has not the election of any one Officer of Government; they are all chosen annually by the People, and are consequently obliged to be subservient to their will in order to gain popularity; and altho' it is a Colony of great Trade, little or no Duties are collected; and so strange is the Constitution, that there has never been a revenue cause tried in any of their Courts, in which the Attorney General has not acted against the King: and the Lawyers have now declared against the Vice Admiralty Court having any cognizance of matters done within the mouths of Harbours; in consequence of which a Prohibition is layed on a Cargoe that lately
was

was seized by the Custom House for want of entry,
and was legally condemned by the Court of Admiralty.

If the changing the mode of Government, is a matter
under consideration at home, which most People here
imagine to be the Case, and from what I can learn is
what many wish for (particularly all the People of
landed property, who are most enormously taxed, as
the whole legislation is in the hands of People in
Trade) there certainly never can be a better opportunity,
or a pretence for doing it, than at this time; and from
what I have seen, and the best opinions that I have
been able to collect, it would be a revolution easily
effected; and a man of moderation would find
no great difficulty in establishing the Peace of the
Country, if assisted in the beginning with a small
force, to give weight to the first offices of Govern-
ment.

I do not know whether Governor Hutchinson
has had any new Instructions from Home, or whether
his late speech to his assembly is an experiment
of

of his own imagining, but this I am well assured of, that although it contains many facts, and much good reasoning, yet it has produced a very different effect than was intended, if it aimed at the Tranquillity of the Country. It has renewed the Flame that was in a manner extinguished, and every little Town in New England has taken the alarm; have had Town meetings in order to instruct their representatives, and all the Country News Papers are full of the most spirited Resolves, which breathe quite a spirit of rebellion; so that in all probability he has cut out some new work for himself.

It is now necessary that I should make some apology to you for having taken up so much of your time on a subject, that cannot be very interesting to you, but as a true state of the Country is only to be had from a Person on the spot, who is free from any prejudice whatever, I thought this little account of the present face of things here would give you

* truer Idea of what is passing ~~here~~ than could be collected from News Papers: and to return to the affair of the Gaspee, if Government wishes to apprehend the offenders, the Governor of the Colony must have no hand in the enquiry, as there is all the season in the world to believe that the act was committed under his sanction & advice.

I have the honor to be with the most affectionate respect & regard

Dear Sir

your faithful & obliged
humble servant

J. J. Hammond

P. S. Viret is well
and sends his duty
to you. I hope soon to
have the pleasure of hearing
from you. The Packet I believe
is the best conveyance (tho' not
the quickest) I have not heard from
Gen^d. Dalrymple since the beginning
of Dec^r: he was then well and in
good spirits, but in no great hope
of finishing his business very soon.

I had almost forgot to tell you that I have received a letter from Colonel Brewster
dated at Bombay in Dec^r 71 in which he lamented not being able to send the pipe of
madeira wine he promised, on account of its dearneſs & scarcity, but hoped he
said, to be able to send it the next year.

Arthusa at the Island St. John
20th August 1773

Dear Sir,

By having spent the summer in a remote part of America, I had not the honor to receive your kind letter of the 12th of April until a few days ago: I am exceedingly obliged to you for this fresh proof of your regard; and beg to assure you that I am more concerned at the trouble you have had about the memorial than at my own disappointment; however, as the matter is now gone so far, if the new plan which is to be adopted for the disposal of the King's Lands in America, should be conceived in terms any ways advantageous, I confess I should rather wish to continue my pretensions, than to give the matter up entirely.

I fear, before this time, you have reason to suspect, that I but ill deserve the thanks you have been pleased to give me on the score of my protection to Mr. Viret; and truly forey and that I

I have so badly succeeded in my endeavors to break
him of those bad habits he had so early contracted;
which I plainly see, had taken too deep a root, for any
admonitions that I could give him, to be of any service.
I have, indeed, to blame myself for having put too
much confidence in him; but he appeared to me to
have such notions of honor, that after having made
me a promise, never to game whilst under my command,
that I never suspected him of breaking his word; But
your letter which I delivered to him, has brought on an
explanation that has quite astonished me. He has
been profuse & extravagant beyond any thing that could
be concieved of one of his age, which he has contrived
to keep from my knowledge in an extraordinary manner.
I was absent from the ship for about a month, while
she was at Rhode Island, and at my return, had but
but a bad account of his behavior, in regard to his
extravagance on shore, and a rage he had shewn for
play. I then took him severely to task, and he seemed
so penitent, & convinced as I thought, of his bad conduct,
that upon his making me a promise that he would
entirely give over gaming, and that I shoudt have no
cause

cause of complaint against him, I looked over the matter, and we went on as before. I suspected that he had drawn for money, and upbraided him with so dishonorable an action, as he well knew his bills would be protested, but his answer to me then was that he had been successful at play, and had had no occasion to draw for money. He has now made a full confession to me of his whole conduct, and says that soon after the matter happened, which I have related, he got again into company, and was insensibly led into play, when his luck took a contrary turn, and being soon deeply involved, plunged himself still deeper in the hope of being able to retrieve himself, and by that means kept from me, the knowledge that he had broke his word. How he has been able to get money for his bills, is to me surprising, as upon the first hint I had of his extravagance I took care to give out, that no bill of his would be answered; yet, it seems, he has found ~~out~~ People that chose to run the risque, and has given me a list of bills that he has drawn to the amount of £ 360. I shall write to Halifax & Rhode Island to publish the scandalous behavior of the People that supplied him with money.

money, and to assure them that the bills will be protested,
but little satisfaction can be expected from People that
would be so base, as to assist such a boy in his prodigality.

Your kindness in forgiving his first extravagance has
quite overcome him; and indeed I have not found any
thing to praise worthy in him, as the due sense, which
he entertains and expresses of the many obligations
he is under to you. He now seems to have a thorough
abhorrence of his past conduct, declares he has never
enjoyed a moments peace since he has been in this
predicament, allows all confidence is at end, but
he says, if his oath will have any weight with me,
I may depend, if I will forgive him for breaking his
word with me, that I shall never have cause again
to say he has forfeited it. I have therefore been prevailed
upon to say, that as far as I am concerned^{he}, has my
pardon; but as this will be of no use to him without
I can obtain yours, I have also said that I will
plead to you in his favor. I believe, or at least I hope
he is not quite incorrigible, and I submit it to you
whether to one who professes to have such a sense of
honor, this may not be the best method of binding
him to do what is right. The opportunity I have to
send this allows me only time to say that I ever am
your most faithful humble servant A. Hammond
I beg my good wishes to the Sloane Family.

Arethusa at Spithead

5th Nov^r: 1773

Dear Sir my and the last
I wrote is going. And I will not

I have the pleasure to acquaint you of
my safe arrival at this place, after a pleasant
voyage of 23 days from Boston. I am, as you
will imagine, much rejoiced at seeing again
a country I have so much affection for, but
I shall not think myself quite happy
until I hear of your welfare.

I direct this, by chance, to Paulson
where if I hear it finds you, I intend paying
my respects to you; as soon as I shall be
at liberty to leave my ship, whose destina-
tion I am at present unacquainted with.

I shall ^{say} nothing of Mr. Viret but that
he is perfectly well, while I know if

~~With the enclosed~~

~~Enclosed~~

a letter, I had the honor of writing to you from St. John's Island, giving an account of his prodigality has been received. His behavior since, has been entirely consistant with the promises he then made me, so that I am not without hopes, he has a thorough abhorrence of his past conduct, which I am the more confirmed in by the attention he gives to his business.

~~With the enclosed~~
I am ever with the sincerest
affection & attachment

D. T. H.

Yours, faithfully

A. V. Hammond

~~With the enclosed~~

~~Enclosed~~

Stonham. Nov^r 7th 1773.

My dear Sir,

It was with the greatest pleasure
imaginably, that I saw in the newspapers of this day your
arrival at Portsmouth, and tho' I am not without hopes
of seeing you before this reaches your hands, I would not
delay a moment congratulating you upon your return.
I go tomorrow to Paulton, and shall remain there till
the end of the month; I hope you will make me your head
quarters as much as may be in your power. I should have
written to you much earlier, but I did not know how to
direct, and from the intelligence I received expected you
every day.

I know not, whether you are apprised that Mr. Urville
has drawn repeatedly bills upon me to the amount as I recollect
of about £800, all of which except the two first, I have
protested, in a late letter he confessed to me the money was
lost at play; I shall not however give him up, till I know

conversed with you upon the subject, but as I am really
much displeased with him on this score, and think it
right to appear so, I desire you will when you come to me,
inform him that I will not see him, and leave him on
board till we have talked him over.

All the Family here are much yours, and desire
to be remembered to you in the kindest manner.

I am with a very affectionate attachment,

My Dear Sir,

Your most Obedient,
and most Humble Servt

H. Stanley.

277 57

Nov 9 1773

Penns. July 13th 1775

Dear Sir,

I am not at all surprised that an officer, whose merit is so well known as yours should be appointed to a command without solicitation, particularly as I suppose the Poor Buck to be destined for America; where your knowledge of the country will make your services more particularly usefull; It is with most sincere regret that I give up my own agreeable expectations of passing the remainder of the summer with you, but I must make that sacrifice as I conclude that the distinction confid upon you must finally prove advantageous to you in your profession: should circumstances bring you back into this country before your departure, you will find me here till near the end of the month; I shall at all events hope, wherever you are, to hear often from you, and if I can any way be usefull to you in matters which you leave at home, I flatter myself you will command me without the least reserve, although my having received your letter only last night, and the hour of the post does not allow me to enlarge upon the warm sentiments of affection and attachment, with which I am thy dear Sir.

Obediently yours H. Stanley

Mr Stanley July 13
1775

Letters from diff.
Correspondants

Pawtux. Aug: 14th 1774.

Dear Sir,

I came back late last night from a
very pleasant tour to the Land's End, and tho' the number
of letters I found here scarce give me time to thank you
for the late trouble you have taken about Felic, I was
unwilling to lose the chance of this reaching you at Sheeney.

I am exceedingly obliged to you for having settled that
matter, which was so embarrassing, in a manner so highly
proper; if I had had the least farther hope of this unhappy
youth not disgracing himself and his friends in your opinion,
they must have arisen from his putting himself under your
Patronage; but I am convinced that the step lately taken
was the only one practicable to delay his utter ruin.

I shall expect you here with great impatience,
and am ever Most Affectionately yours

P.S. I have had a very kind letter full of regard for yourself from Mr. Greenville, which I will show you when we meet.

Christ? Farlam
Gun^o of the Rainbow

M.W. Aug: 75

RockBuck at Halifax ^{the} 15th Nov^m 1775

Dear Sir,

It will, I am sure, give you pleasure to learn that I am not only arrived in America, but that I am also perfectly recovered from a dangerous & obstinate fever, which began the day after we parted at Yarmouth, and did not leave me until we reached the Western Islands; however, the Air & Refreshments of Fyvie (which by the bye is a delightful spot for climate, soil & fine views) together with a constitution naturally a good one, got the better of the disorder, and made the latter part of the voyage, which was tolerably short, not unpleasant to me.

I arrived here the last day of October, in order to land Commodore & Commissioner Arbuthnot who

who was my Passenger, and should have proceeded immediately for Boston; but we found this place in so defenceless a state; liable each night to be surprized by the Rebels; that it was thought necessary the Rockbuck should remain here for a further security to the Kings Dock yard, until the admirals pleasure should be known. I need not point out to you, Sir, the great importance ~~of~~ this Colony is of to Great Britain, as besides the immense supply of Cattle & Hay it has sent to the army at Boston, it is the only one acknowledging at present the Kings Government: therefore how necessary it is to secure it!

By our last accounts from Boston, every thing remained as General Gage had left it, or at least nothing material had happened. From all I am able to learn here, I cannot help

concluding that the whole conduct of the
Summer Campaign has been nothing but
a series of repeated blunders, I speak chiefly
of the Sea department. The affair of Bunker
Hill was owing to the removal of the
Somerset from Charles Town, as, whilst
she lay there, the Rebels could not take
Post on Bunker Hill; and the loss we
sustained there was caused by a manifest
mistake of sending the small Vessel up
a River to the ~~left~~^{left} when they ought to have
gone to the river on the right, which would
have carried them within two hundred
yards of Charles Town Neck. The Triangles
were also very pleased: calculated merely
to cover the landing, and neglected proceeding
to a spot where they might have en-
filaded the Rebels behind that fatal fence
which

Privy Garden. Jan: 27th 1776.

My Dear Sir,

It gives me infinite pleasure to receive from your own hand the confirmation of your recovery, tho' I had before heard that you were out of danger: The reports about you were at one time very alarming, and I am sure I need not say how much they affected me, who consider your Society, and Friendship as one of the comforts upon which I most depend. I should have been earlier in acknowledging yours letter, and congratulating you upon this occasion, if I had not waited for an opportunity of sending you some news, But I have none except what I suppose will have already reached you: The uncommon severity of the winter, which for a time interrupted all communication here, had protracted for about ten days the departure of the Bouris, who carried back the King's consent to a treaty with the Hessians, by which 12,000 of their men come into our pay, for the American Service, These are to be joined to about 5000 other Germans, and the generall computation of our strength altogether will amount

35,000: I should still flatter myself, that the Army properly commanded will re-establish our affairs in the course of the next summer, but when I consider the unfortunate measures you have given me an account of, and what has lately passed in Canada, my hopes are not very sanguine. I think it highly probable, that the naval department of the war will devolve into hands highly advantageous to the publick by an alteration, that will be particularly agreeable to yourself, I mean the Appointment of Lord Howe, which is very universally called for, and which seems indeed the most proper preparation for what His Lordship has but too much reason to consider as a slight offered him: Lord Sandwich recommended Sir Hugh Malynes to succeed Sir G. Fowles as Lt General of the Marines, to which Lord North somewhat precipitately consented; upon Lord Howe expressing his displeasure at this preference, an Attempt was made to persuade Admiral Forbes to resign the Office of Generall to His Lordship, and to accept a pension by way of equivalent, but the offer has been positively rejected by the Admiral.

Our Isle of Wight continues still to exhibit a very whimsical scene of Politics: Mr Barrington has treated with old R^d Worley, and Mrs Holmes about the Borough of Newton and has resigned his seat, which is now filled by C^r. Worley upon condition that his nephew should come in at the next Generall Election, but even this measure has not produced

a reconciliation among the parties concerned, and neither the
Prodecessor, nor the Father in Law attended the ceremony
which restored our captain to the Walls of St Stephen's.

You will be glad to hear that Mr Sloane has regained the
lost in his family, by the birth of another son, and that they are
all well. I wish I could give you a good account of our friend
Brown, who mends but very slowly, and I think will want a great
deal of time, and a warmer climate to recover him.

You will join with me in regretting poor Mr Morris, the
cheerfull and inoffensive companion of many an hour, we
have passed together at Rosutton, he died in a few days,
and very unexpectedly; I have likewise to lament an
humble friend in my servant John Henry.

My own adventures are little worth troubling you with: I
laid in Hampshire till near the meeting of Parliament, which
detained me in a sever attendance for two months before
Christmas, our rep[ay]s has been a long one, and I have had
two weeks, at Althrop, Downton, and Broadlands, where I
joined a very sociable party; I find my bilious complaints (which
were not a little troublesome to me last summer) entirely removed
for some time past by some rules of diet, and other little precaution,
which Dr Warren has advised, and I am upon the whole in good
health and spirits, nothing will contribute more to confirm

both the one, and the other, than to hear of your success, for notwithstanding the vulgar clamors about the indifference which people in office have for the publick prosperity, I really feel an anxiety with regard to the state of our affairs here, which seriously affects, and distresses me.

I have nothing to add, but to intreat the preference in case you have any commands in England, where you wish to employ me, and to assure you of the affectionate attachment, with which I shall ever be,

My Dear Sir,

your most obedient, and most
Humble Servt

J. Stanley

111. George
Street. No

Holy Garden. March 27, A.
1776

I hope you received my answer written
about the latter end of the year; I have on my part been
very impatient to hear from you.

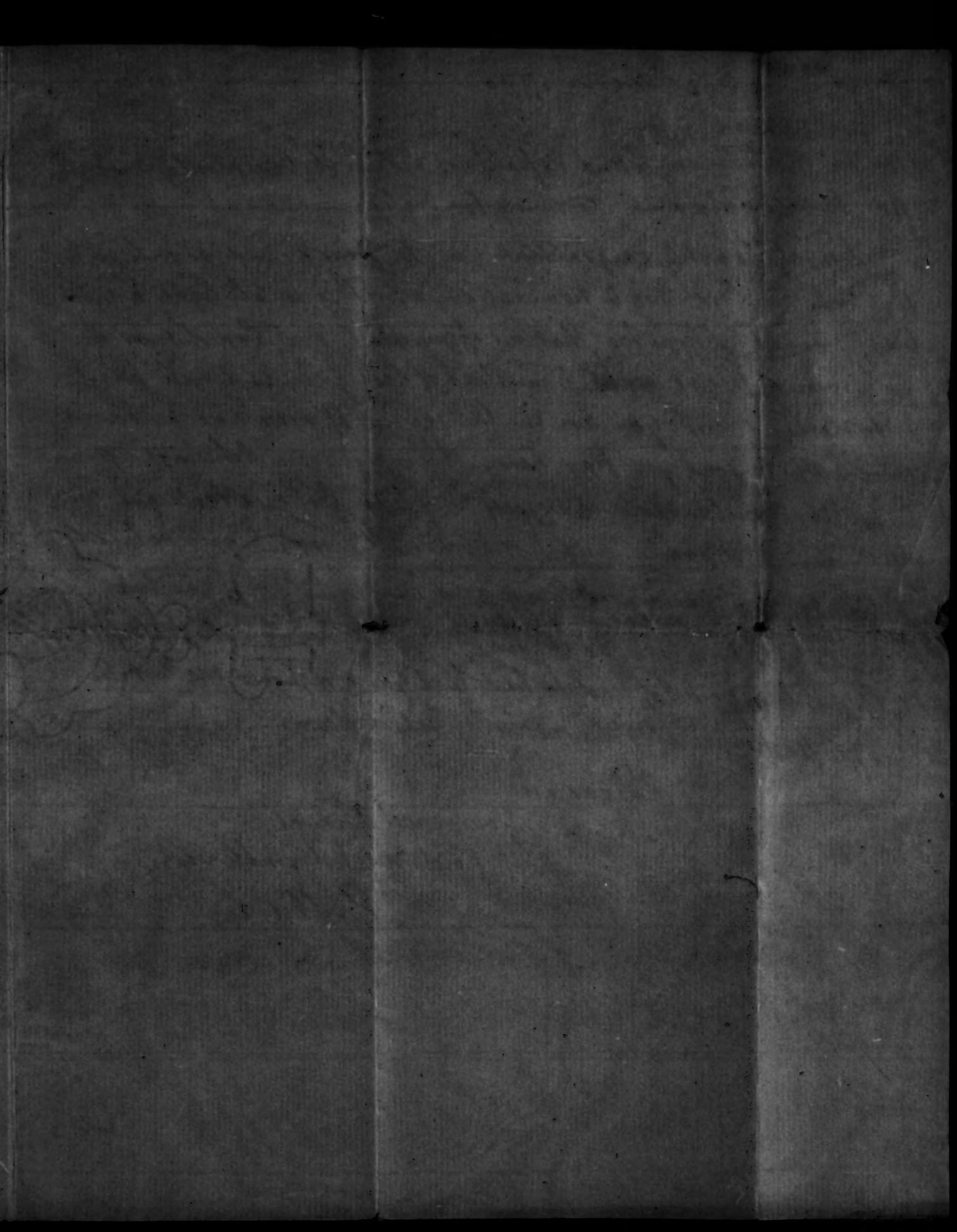
You will not be a little surprised to see again
your old friend, and step-mate Gracie; he had for some
time wished to return into the service, but an affair, which
he had at Lausanne, and in which he acquitted himself
well has brought this desire of his into effect: I shall not trouble
you with details, which he will give you: I am however to
make you excuses for complying with his particular, and most
earnest request of being putt under your immediate protection; I
have presumed so far to listen to it, both from the full confidence,
I have in your friendship, and from my own recollection, that you
would have carried him with you in the Rocquet, if he had
chose it when you sailed: upon the whole his behaviour, tho' not
clear from many errors has been since you saw him, such as to give
me better hopes, but not such as to relax any precautions, I would
therefore wish, that you would from time, to time draw upon me for
his necessary expence, and he is to understand that no bills of his
own will be accepted here: Col: De Brounes allowed £120 p^r Ann:

for his maintenance, and I shall not reduce it, but would wish it
not to be exceeded — so much for Sicilia.

I most heartily congratulate you, my dear Friend, as well as the
publick, on Lord Morris's nomination, which is in all lights a most
happy event. I hope too that our Armament, and Expeditions now
are in a very different light from those of last year, and will have
a far other success: you are in the region of news, and we have
very little to send you from hence; there are some Articles of a private
kind very melancholy to myself; we have lost in a fortnight Mr
St. Andrew, Dr Headley, and Mrs Morris, all persons highly valued by me.
The rest of your friends I think continue well. When you have leisure
I beg to hear from you, as it always will be highly satisfactory to me
to know how you do, and to find that you sometimes recollect the
very affectionate attachment, with which I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours most Obedient,
and most humble Servt
H. Stanley



27 March 1776

My Dear Hancock

Southampton Nov 26th 1776

1776

You cannot conceive what satisfaction
your letter gave, which I received this day, not only to all
of this family, but to numbers of your friends to whom I
gave the agreeable information. A you bring me a good
state of Health, and that you are in as good a state of
spirits; I thank God liberty, as I find every man among
us upon the United States of Virginia in view of
communicating the facts to the George Johnson, who
thanked me much for my having given him the facts,
and informed other facts which had come to his knowledge
from other quarters, but which had no such solid proofs
to corroborate them, as those contained in your favor to me. I
hope you will forgive me for so doing, as the latter was the
so interesting, and I really thought so important. —

I wish I knew where to begin my narrative to you, but
as Hampshire ought to take the last, I am sorry upon this
first occasion of writing to you, to communicate so much

important information from that Soater. — Morris Peeler of Muscatine died about the 1st of January, leaving about \$2,500 to educate, and care, and portion out his family which you know is not the smallest in the country. — His Health was short, and was a sudden, total decay. —

St. Odile's who had stood so many hard winters, and braved it every a storm, could not however overcome the unusual violence, and severity of the one which is so lately over, but has fallen a sacrifice to it in a fit of the Great after a fortnight's unbroken; Martha Blodget did not subdue this fit, as they frequently do now before, and he is dead at the age of 89².

Chancella Hoddy did not survive him many hours, and is dead likewise.

Mrs. Morris died about the same period. Her Son is supposed not to get any thing by her death. He having told her, as report says, a few days before she died, that he was heartily sorry to see her in her helpless condition, for that

be led so near to wish his death; Having long since sold his
possession at Lee House, in order that he should have no temptation
whatever to wish, or desire it.

As to Mr Bruce, about whose you wish to have an account, I wish
it was in my power to give you the best flattering before him.
He suffered most muchly by the winter, and had an Impressionist
break without him about six weeks past, this brought him almost
to his grave, but notwithstanding all this as he staid said in
the Military command at Brabey, he has set off for that
place about a week past, in the same ship with General
Loring, appointed lately Governor thereof, and I am satisfied
from what I saw of him a very few days indeed before he left
London, and from the accounts of his situation when at Portland,
that he is by this time no more amongst the living. Bruce
from the Openess, and frankness of his disposition was extremely
unmercificious to persons with whom he happened even to
budge, of any circumstances about his health, and as I have
seen a Doctor at whom have he bledged lately, since he has
left London. I found by her that his impatience to quit
England, and to go to India, arises from a most determined

resolution he had taken not to meet his Wife here, whom
he daily expected to arrive in England from Bombay, to
whose acts, and behavior, I believe, he begins now to be
sensible, he is to owe all his ill health, and those
markedly unquieties, and distresses he has for three years past
been a constant prey to, and to which, in all human proba-
bility he has fallen a sacrifice. — The woman at whose
house he lodged informed me, he has left her in his will, just
what he got by her, and nothing more. — One more melancholy
story, and then no more. — Old Earl Derby Dies, Lady
Derby was so struck, that she died on two days after the Peer, one
of the daughters, who had been sometime widowed, was so struck
at losing both their death, that she died likewise. The old
Peer never forgave Mr. Bruggrave for running away with his
daughter, but says Lady Charlotte nothing, but leaves all the rest
of the old peers his Daughter 25,000 a Year; & if one
of them died so suddenly after the Peer, both as not to have
time to make a Will, Bruggrave comes in for a fifth, as we
have general, and will by this odd circumstance, get 5,000 £.
The Darts will laugh, if they either the old Peer, or his
Lady — Derby & Towne

In order to make up a little for all this loss, I have the
pleasure to acquaint you that Mr. Sloane has produced another
Pray, which is, thank god, most perfectly in a thriving way.

Will you to believe American accounts you could suppose that
London was deserted, and that the State in general was in
most gloomy appearance, whereas the contrary is fully the Truth,
I now remember a most gay winter, and as to the new Streets
begun at the back of W. Hobley's house by Cawdick &c.
which are nearly quite completed, so mere ever remembers
so many, and such handsome trees Built. The Trade is
so universally good to every other Country in Europe, but to
the Proibitionis Monies, that Wool is 10 P. (not since this
than the last year; and in order to give you one Hint to prove
the Interior state of this Country to be more sicker than it ever was,
The Lady day Quarter of the Provinces, arising by the Customs made
up to the 5th day of this Month, is 24,000 higher than it was
last year, (the highest year ever known), and the Exports 61,000
higher, that is the two above 85,000 higher, than in the Lady
day quarter 1775. - But yet for one, I heartily wish for a
winter like this, and most astonishing it is to me, that the great

American Provisions, will meet the wish of all or none, when they
ought have so cheap an Establishment, and so easy a
Constitution as that North's Plan, and proportion and give
them, I mean the One of 27 Febt. 1775. - And if they
should continue to be in a few years, independent, I will
be hanged if that State of Independence will not cost them
annually ten times as much as the Parliament has, even
when they shant reck for the general defence, the whole of
which would in all human probability be applied to glory
purposes.

I saw, Mr. Dwyry, this day in the House of Commons
and having acquainted him, that I was writing to offer him his
desired me to convey to you his very sincere & hearty thanks for
your offering office of your House at Freshwater, but that he
has actually taken a House at E. Pownall for a term of
years, and is just going to make some addition to it, &
that being so engaged, he is under the necessity of declining
accepting your kind offer to him. He purpose writing
to you in some short time. Both himself & Mr. Dwyry
are in very good health.

Dr. Hall expect to have of you all busy about a start
in America this year; 7,000 Hebrews arrived at Jaffa
yesterday, the Guards embark at that place this day, and the whole
of this detachment will sail in a few days, if not in a
few hours.

I cannot much upon reading your letter to find that the
3,000 Men under arms however, not with so many disappointments
from the States they set with, as to have totally frustrated
the expedition which was intended to take place under G. C.
Clinton, as I can clearly perceive that had they landed either
at the spot where Norfolk did stand, or in N Carolina,
a great, and immediate Improvement might have thereby been
effected, and probably a great party would have stepped forward
in support of Ogle, and Government, so much to be wished,
but hitherto no place to be found there, or any where else, in
all the continent.

I have received more than one letter from Holmes, desiring
me to recommend in the strongest measure, a Mr. Christian who
is a Lieutenant in the Navy, and married a son, relation of Mr.
Holmes, to you, which I have taken the liberty of doing
not only by this short paragraph, but by a letter I have send

to deliver to you.

Next after leaving with his health a very little in his Father's native Country, of Switzerland, and as I understand had the pleasure of a Duel on his hands likewise, is returned to this Country again, has made his peace so far with the French, that he is returning in a Man of War to the American Station, when probably you may see him. He is full as lively, I am informed as he has ever been, my Aunt William saw him a few days past at Southampton after he had galloped on Horse most furiously from Gosport to that place, he took H. Langford home almost instantly back to Portsmouth with him in a Chaise, and Home, notwithstanding the entreaties of Proges the Coachman, who advised him that a Pain would most completely answer every purpose of his journey. All this to yourself, as the gentlewoman may wish to let Day, light into me, who wish to keep my Bowells as dark as in former I can possibly do.

We have had lately a most active competition in this Town in the Trial of the Dutcher, of Kingston, which lasted two all day, she is found guilty of Bigamy, & is therefore no longer a Dutcher, but Mrs Bristol's wife. The suit

and demands by Mr. D. I believe safely open a
supposition that to vindict the Geysers, Mr. Gove might be
inclined to make a bad sale & a ~~bad~~ ^{likely} bought be
sent to the market to stand first to the George brother by
the Duke's will. Now nothing of this kind has
happened, she has suffered no small damage, &
what may be the fine of each British property owner
against the husband of Miss Chedley, I cannot say, if he
can procure a Survey, she will in either be brought
very low indeed in point of title, her claim, however to
any thing but the furniture or chattels of her estate, I
fancy, no process at law can take away the real estate
from her during her life. Her fortune being so, most
of course will not much affect her imitable husband, as
the real estate is soon to go to her son.

There has been opened this year in P. America the
most magnificent new Club that ever was seen.

lighted, in which he has been the best. He is a very
- neat & the healthiest & most intelligent
player I ever played. I am especially glad
that I am going to see him writing about it.
The management of the Building proposed
these rules & we all play together that first
beyond the Board of game, except for it has
been so infrequent & inconvenient for me to ride
Winnipeg to the 20, or 30, Standard on a Day or
Sunday. Let us have a shooting at
but Sir Huber is too shooting, and Play at the
Club, is like Play at any other.

Please sent you the chance of this article
which has been rather offend by the it is not
so brilliant as from your I have heard. It will
however entertain you, which is my real object in
sending it to you. And I shall not feel you will

have had to be true of conveying my intelligence to
you, of doing so, when I have admitted evidence enough
to fill a letter out.

We are all prepared at Putney, another, and the
last attachment is duly reported, so that our story
will be known to, then to, our men on France,
and I trust frankly with their men. Let me
have a line from you, if any they happen with
transmitting either of Military, or other important
matter, and you shall hear from me of what to send
him.

By the bye, the last letter is as full as
dictated a state, as my part of the Empire. The
Imperial general so moderately divided, Mr. Mac-
Cormac who sent from home, against the two
and there to be of it, Mr. Cleary, and myself
have fought a duel, in consequence of some absurd
disputes entirely arising in the course of journal.

neither were facts. I am bound to say that we will
have no more than Justice who has been in all
the Courts, and in all the trials of most of our best
India broomars has been actually tried by the law court
of Justice, & Hanged for bengal, which had been committed
these years past, and that was at capital before my last
Court of Justice took place. In short all is there in
most favor Section, I wish that the Court of Justice
may not be kept in it. Numerous offered so off
the day two hundred Pounds for his
life. This seems an extraordinary sum, but he did not
wage to have easily paid it.

All here, my good friend during the last regard to
you, and believe me with great truth, & regard

Yours

We are very fond

of you, Friends.

Old Have been down this day in tomorrow
I will be at first. I speak of it so that he will not
be in danger - Master, & I believe since then but except
D. Worthy, Day is very bad, & this

Kings Garden. April 29. A.D. 1776.

My Dear Sir,

It is a considerable time since I had the pleasure of hearing from you; but I have in that interval had the satisfaction of receiving a good account of your health, by your other Correspondents, I have likewise troubled you with two letters, one early in this year, the other very lately by Brit, who, I suppose will have joined you, before this reaches you; but afraid I have a bad deal trumpered upon you; for I am now in a bad fit of Health, and the Rockbank, but I remember well that you were not unwilling to take him when you sailed from England, and besides I considered this measure as the only one, which could prevent his total, and imminent death. I think I have told you, that his behaviour at Lorraine had been better than I expected, I cannot say it continued such at Paris in his return, or soon after his arrival, I shall not trouble you with particulars, but his absurd extravagance has led him to procure supplies by very unchristian means, such as offering bills he knows, will not be accepted, and buying goods to sell them again; His bad habits continue, and he has added one to the catalogue, which

96 L 1 yester

I think, I have heard, he was formerly exempt from, I mean
the Law of loss company; he deserves extremely hard when he
was in the Isle of Wight with people of that Island, and often by
himself, to which I am sorry to add, that I have perceived in
him very little regard to truth; I hope however his propensions of attachment
to you are an exception, this is one of the few good sentiments, which
I still flatter myself he may retain: I am afraid, he will require a
great deal of attention on your part to reclaim him, and however un-
pleasant the gentleness of your temper may render it, you will perhaps
find it necessary to restrain him strictly; particularly if he should
resort again to his former methods of procuring money, when in York,
for which I see no other remedy, than confinement — upon the whole,
my present attempt is the last I shall ever make to save him, as he will
soon be of age, my connexion with him will be ended if your Authority,
and example cannot reform him, and I shall thence forward consider
him as an absolute stranger to me, and then I leave this disagreeable
subject.

Your letter to Mr Sloane has been shewn to Lord George Germaine,
who thinks both of the sense and style of it, as every other good judge would;
I find that it contained some facts not generally known here, and of
which the intelligence may be very useful: But by a are all turned your
way, and the old world seems to be pouring itself into the river, but whether
fast enough to have the due effect, I cannot pretend to determine; I
think the attempt of sending over foreign auxiliaries has been regar-
ded with address, and despatch; but I am afraid the embarkation of
some part of them has gone on more slowly than one would wish; the

Truth is, that this has proved a most arduous task. I ought not to omit mentioning, that upon some applications for my friends, I have sent with very cordial marks of regard from Lord Howe, I am persuaded, I owe them greatly to your friendship, and you will add to the many marks, I have already received of it, by expressing to His Lordships how gratefully I have received them.

Col: Dalyngton set out this morning to embark for Boston, he is in good health, but I think very much, and with very sufficient reason chagrined at the disappointments he has met with.

Col: Thornton is arrived here from the C. Soldiers, when he has not been more sanguine as to his private fortune; except the open contention in actual arms, which you are engaged in, there cannot exist a more violent shock, than that he has left firewalled there, I think it will end in the recall of Hastings, and Barnwell; perhaps that of the Judge Lakenheath, who have sided with them in a most partial, and outrageous manner, but I am sorry to observe more procrastination, and delay than I could have wished in deciding upon these matters.

I conclude that the Penn papers teach you in America, and therefore shall not fill my letter, with such intelligence as you will learn from them, I think that upon the whole this country remains very much united in a firm resolution to lay out to the utmost the dispute with the Colonies, and that we have been (which is not usually the case,) very patient under a variety of disappointment, owing to want both of proper information, and of conduct,

As I have now been a long time without visiting my friends on
the Continent, and think those connexions, which have been so
agreeable to me must drop by degrees if they are not cultivated,
I propose setting out the latter end of next month on a tour
thro' Part of France, which I have not yet seen; Mr Sonkinion
has made this Party with me: we go by Paris, Bourdeaux
Toulouse, Mismes &c: to Geneva and Lausanne, from whence
thro' Burgundy we shall return to the Capital, and so home
by Spa, and Bruxelles: This will engage me till the season
allows of a little Hunting in the Isle of Wight, and I
shall end the year at Paalton. I most heartily wish, that the
State of Affairs had been such, as to allow you to have partaken
of my schemes, and can most sincerely assure you, that I daily
miss, and regret your society; It must however be my comfort,
that you are absent in order to acquire honor, and future advan-
tages in your profession; I respect both your present occupations,
and the little leisure you have, too much to wish to intrude
upon you, but your letters will always be most welcome to me,
and will be punctually convey'd to my hands. Adieu! my
Dear Sir, and believe me to be ever with the most affectionate
attachment,

Yours very Faithfull
and Obedient Humble Servt
H. Stanley

Rookbuck in Virginia ^{the} 5 Aug: 1776

Dear Sir,

you hear seldom from me for want
of opportunity, to write to you, and because
I have nothing material to acquaint you with
the history of a defensive kind of war, which
has been my misfortune for some time past
to have been engaged in, is painful for me
to relate, and would give you no pleasure
to read. In short, the support & protection
that I have been under the absolute necessity
of giving to Lord Dunmore & his floating
Town, consisting of a Fleet of upwards of 90
Sail, destitute of all most every material to
Navigate them, as well as seamen, has given

full

full employment for three ships, for these
three month past, to prevent them from falling
into the hands of the Enemy; and had we to deal
with People the least enterprising, we should not
have been able to have done it so long. However
this inconvenience is now nearly at an end,
as I am sending all that is able & in a condition
to go to sea to St. Augustine, after having destroyed
about twenty sail, and put the people that
inhabited^{ed} into other vessels. we shall then
be much more at liberty to act offensively
against the Enemy than we hitherto have been,
which if we had a sufficient force to do
might be done to great advantage, as on account
of the navigable Rivers of this Country, there
is no part of the continent where ships can
assist land operations more than in this. But
unfortunately my Lord Dunmore's Troops have

been so few in number, such a motley set, and so full of disease, that it has been totally impossible to do or attempt any thing of consequence; and our whole exploits have amounted to nothing more than burning & destroying Houses on the Banks of the River, and taking the Cattle off the Farms; which decides nothing. Whenever a thousand men can be spared, properly equipped, for the service of this Colony, with eight or ten sail of small ships to act with them, they may dislodge the Colony of Maryland & Virginia to the greatest degree, and employ more than ten times their numbers to watch them.

I say nothing to you about what is going on at head quarters, as from a want of small vessels for Packets, our communication and correspondence with each other is less frequent than you can probably imagine. I hope that defect will be supplied us from home, as we cannot

cannot here get proper Vessels, and if we could, we should want both guns & Men for them; and without them we shall never be able to stop the kind of Trade the Rebels mean to carry on during the winter, which is to be done in fast sailing Pilot Boats, and carried on from the small inlets on the Coast, where our ships will not be able to get near them; and to confess the truth, I am clearly of opinion that unless we can withhold the foreign supplys from getting into the Country, this is likely to be a very tedious war. The Troops in these two Colonies have scarcely a second Shirt, and their Coats are already in Rags, so that they will certainly feel great distress next winter. They however talk largely of resources within themselves, but, upon my word, from the best authority I can get, the fact is much otherways.

I have the pleasure to tell you that

since

since the Congress have declared themselves
independant states, there is a spirit of loyalty
broke out in the lower Counties of the Delaware
and on the eastern shore of Maryland, which
properly managed & cultivated may turn to a
very good account. It seems they have long
had divisions among them on religious
accounts, and the Churchmen are clearly
of opinion that it is the Presbyterians that
have brought about this revolt, and aim at
getting the government of America into their
hands, which they (the Churchmen) are rather
determined to die than submit to. These
Friends are numerous, and inhabit a country
that forms a Peninsula, by the Chesapeake
Bay on one side and the R. Delaware on the
other, which from water to water is only about
twelve miles. whenever an attack is made upon

Phil^a.

Philadelphia, which I hope will not long be delayed, these people declare they will assist; and want only arms & ammunition (which the other party have by degrees got from them) to do it by themselves.

In the beginning of the year I sent to Admiral Shuldham to ask for^{such} a force to be sent to me, that would authorize me to make an attempt to clear the passage of the Delaware and an attack upon the Town, which at that time was very defenceless. By unfortunate ~~and unavoidable~~ delays, it was the end of April before I received his answer. He agreed with me, he said, in every article of my request, but from the distress of the Army, which had obliged them to evacuate Boston, no Troops could be sent to assist me, nor was there a cannon or Howitzer in store. Upon this, I gave up all thoughts, as you may conclude, of attacking

so formidable a pass; but being desirous
of reconnoitring the River, and seeing a battle
what the thing was, to enable me the better
to proceed when a force should arrive, I took
the Liverpool with me and sailed up the
River within a few miles of their Chevaux
de frises, as they call them, which are immense
frames of thick wood, sunk with Ballast
in a narrow part of the River, defended
by batteries on each side, and a floating
one in the middle; together with 13 Row
galleys, each carrying one gun, from a thirty
two pounder, to an eighteen pounder, and from
seventy to fifty men.

As soon as the enemy perceived that
we had stopped, and were busily employed
in filling our empty water casks, they sent
all the armed craft down to attack us,
and brought with them a Vipul fitted as a
fire ship for the purpose of destroying us.

we met them under sail (as the Tide ran too rapid to ride with a spring upon the Cable) and lay under the disadvantage of being obliged to engage them at the distance they chose to fix on, which was scarcely within point blank shot: and being such low objects on the water, it was with some difficulty that we could strike them; so that we fired upon them near two hours before they thought proper to retire & row off.

unfortunately at this juncture the Rockbank grounded and being high water, could not be got off till & the next morning; but as it was soft mud, the ship did not receive the least damage.

It was then so thick a fogg, that nothing could be discerned 'till about 8 o'clock, when it cleared up, and we perceived the Galleys at anchor about 3 miles above us. The wind had changed and now blew up the River, and we pursued them immediately with all our sails; and they as industriously by avoided us by plying their oars & sails. This chase lasted only about two hours, when it fell so little wind, that we were not able to stem the tide off, and not having six inches water more than the ship drew in the best of the Channel (which was not above

above a quarter of a mile wide, though the River
from bank to bank was above a mile & half). I was
under the necessity of anchoring.

The Galleys rowed to a point of land on the
western shore & anchored also.

When I found there was no prospect of bringing
them to a close engagement, but that they meant
to retire as I advanced, and not having a force sufficient
with me to make an attack upon the chevaux de
Frise, I found it would answer no good purpose
to go further up the River, which every mile
made more intricate; but that it was best to
try if we could draw the Galleys down to a wider
part of the River, where we should be in less
danger of getting aground, when we could run
near them and have a better chance for destroying
them. Accordingly when the ebb tide made,
about 5 in the afternoon, we got under way
and turned down the River with an easy sail;
The Galleys with their former attendants, encircled
by several large launches, with each a cannon
in their bow, immediately followed us, and kept up

a smart fire, but cautiously remained at their usual distance. This gave me great hopes, I should be able to draw them into a wider part of the River, but about 10 at night they thought proper to stop near New Castle; when I found I could not get them any further I anchored also for the night, intending to pursue them again at day light, which when I attempted to do, they run again up the River, at least those that we saw did, which was only 11 sail; the rest I conclude were disabled: but have never to this hour been able to get an exact account of what they suffered.

After waiting in their neighbourhood three days, finding there was no prospect of getting them down, and having fully executed all I had in view in going up the River, and entirely repaired the very little damage they did us, I came down the River, and finding letters from the Admiral acquainting me that Sir Peter Parker was gone to the attack Charles Town; I immediately intended sailing to join him, thinking the Roseback could be of more use there than to remain encamped off the Delaware. However in this I was disappointed

disappointed for when I came off the Capes of Virginia, I received such an account of Lord Dunmore's situation, as obliged me to look in upon him, when I found I had just arrived in time to save him out of the hands of the Rebels.

Before this letter reaches you I conclude you will have heard of the ill success of the unfortunate expedition, on which I have made no comments, but least you may have heard the story imperfectly send you the General's letter. These little miseries I trust will have a good effect in the end. Englishmen always rally when things are at the worst, and I have not the least doubt but our affairs at the end of the Campaign will wear a better aspect than they do at present. One thing I must own astonishes me, which is the astonishing delay the Troops have made in getting out here. They arrive now in the very worst season. The heat of these two months is more than an inhabitant of the northern parts of the world can endure, and an army acting here should

should go into Summer quarters, as well as winter ones.

The letter you did me the honor to write to me in January, came to me about two months ago, and made me extremely happy; as I ever shall be to hear of your health & welfare, events that I can never be indifferent about, while I have breath to draw.

The vessel that carry this is now getting under sail therefore am under the necessity of concluding it. Pray give my kindest love to Mr Sloane & his family Don Green & all Friends.

I always am Only Dr in with the sincerest attachment, & much sense of your kind esp to me.

Yours faithful humbly yours

Tell Mr Holmes, if you please, that I will answer his letter *J. J. Hammond*
by the very first opportunity.

Rockbuck, at New York, 24th Sep^m: 1776

Dear Sir,

I was made exceedingly happy by
the last mark of your kindness to me, conveyed
by the hands of my old shipmate Felix, who
I rejoiced to see return again into the service,
especially as he informed me he came with
a thorough resolution, to use his utmost
endeavours to fetch up his lost time by a
double diligence & attention to his duty:
and for these five or six weeks that he has
been with me (during which time the ship
has been in constant employment) I have the
pleasure to tell you, that he has in no instance

neglected any opportunity of putting himself forward.

As soon as I heard from Sir Peter Parker & General Clinton of their being unsuccessful in South Carolina, and that instead of joining us at Virginia as I had all along been taught to expect, ^{they had sailed for New York,} and being myself most heavily tired of carrying on a sort of Piratical war, that tended in no degree to benefit his Majesty's service, I consulted with Lord Dunmore, and found his Leadership equally desirous of quitting a situation that was every day growing more & more distressing; we therefore disposed of our Floating Town in the best manner we could, by sending them to places of security, and with the few Troops we had left, set sail for New York, where we arrived just as the operations against the place were beginning.

I need not tell you my dear Sir, the pleasure I received in finding my friend Lord Howe

entrusted with the conduct of the american
business / the most important perhaps that
great Britain ever was concerned in) because
I know his abilities for carrying on a war
are not to be excelled; and am perfectly
convinced, that nothing but success in ^{the} war,
and reducing the Americans to the utmost
extremity, will ever bring about a Peace or
reconciliation, in terms the least honorable
for Great Britain. It has long been too late
for Negotiation, yet it is easy to be perceived,
My Lord Howe came out with a different
Idea; but I trust what has happened ~~this~~
last week will convince him of the total
impossibility of it.

You will, no doubt, have heard of the letter
Lord Howe wrote to Doctor Franklin on his
arrival, and of the insolent & haughty answer
he received. Since the Battle upon Long Island
General Sullivan one of the Prisoners, went
upon

went upon his Parole to Philadelphia, where he moved the Congress to send Commissioners to treat with his Leadership, which they consented to, and a time & place for their meeting was appointed, to which my Lad went, and found the three deputies that were sent to him were, D^r. Franklyn, Adams & Rutledge of S^t Carolina. as there were three of the most violent Men in the whole Congress, it was not difficult to determine that the meeting would not be a long one, which indeed was so short that his Leadership reached his ship again the same Evening, altho' the place he went to was near 20 Miles off. But of this meeting I conclude Mr. D'Oyley will have a particular account from Mr. Stretcher, with a copy of the Declaration.

I shall not enter into a minute detail of the operations of the Army & Fleet, as I understand from Colonel Dalrymple that he writes

writes to you particularly on that subject:
from whence you will understand them in-
definitely better than I could describe it; I shall
only say, that after the Enemy abandoned
Long Island they immediately saw the Town
of New York was not tenable. They therefore
lost no time in clearing it of all the stores
valuable effects & most of the artillery; but
still kept possession of it, as well as
a very considerable work, called Bunker
Hill, immediately at the back of it, and ^{had} a very
large Body of Men in the neighbourhood.
our Army took their Post opposite to
Hell Gate, and Batteries were erected and
feints were made to shew the Enemy
that we intended landing there. However
nothing was done until the 15 instant,
when General Howe landed with about

about twelve thousand five hundred men
at Kep's bay, a place about 3 Miles
above the Town on the East River, under
cover of the fire of several of the Ships
of war, without the least opposition. Not-
withstanding a deep entrenchment had been
made by the Enemy on every acceipible
part of the coast of the Island of New York,
which they manned at the place, opposite
to where our Troops were in motion, the
Ships no sooner began to fire than they im-
mediately deserted their lines and took to
their heels. This seemed to be a signal for
those quartered in the Town & the neighbour-
hood; as they all did the same, and never
stopted until they got into their works
at Kings bridge: where they at present
remain. we have also taken possession of
Paulus Hook, which is the point on the west side

of Hudson River which the Enemy had very strongly fortified, where they kept a large garrison, and where they behaved exactly as they had done at every other place where the ships had been carried to.

From what I have said, you will conceive that we shall have no difficulty in driving the Enemy from the sea coast, which indeed they don't simple to say that they will give up to you, knowing that the more propeps you have the weaker you will ~~be~~ be in the field: and they seem to place their entire dependence on their being able to hold out longer than we can: their Empangs in England having assured them that the present armament is the utmost efforts of Great Britain for one year, and cannot properly be continued a second which gives them great confidence.

It is most certain that a war was never

carried on upon more unequal terms; while
we are treating them with openness & generosity,
They are daily practising every kind of art
treachery & cruelty to destroy us. They gave
us up the Town quietly, and as soon as
they imagined, the People that had been
driven out of it, ^{by them} had again got settled in
their Houses, and that a number of our
Stores were got on shore, they took the op-
portunity of a windy dark night, and set
the Town on fire in many different places,
by people that they had concealed in certain
Houses for that purpose, with all kinds
of combustibles prepared. The Fire broke out
about one o'clock in the morning, when boats
were immediately sent with men & engines
and by great labor it was extinguished
about 10 the next morning with the loss
of about a quarter part of the Town: so that
we have still a large one left. Several People

People were detected in the very act of
setting fire to the Houses, and others were
taken with large bundles of matches ready
for the purpose. Some were hanged & burnt
on the spot where they were found, and there
are still a great many remains for punish-
ment. This happened a few nights ago, and
every day since there has been the strictest
search made, and they are continually
finding more combustibles, so that I by no
means think the Town is yet safe.

We are at present perfectly quiet, and
as we are making a line of works from River
to River across the Island about 6 or 7 miles
beyond the Town, which cannot be finished
in less than 10 days or a fortnight, it is
natural to conclude no attack will be made
on the Rebel army until the arrival of
the last division of the Hesians, which we
honestly expect to see. The enemy has taught

us how to deal with them; which is to get
behind them, and shew them that their
retreat is in danger and they never will make
any stand: I hope we shall never attack them
any other way, unless we should, by accident
get them into the open fields.

The Fleet & army are in great spirits
and tolerable good health, and for the present
live exceedingly well: but the Ships are ill
manned & very flat. You can have no idea
of the number of men it take, to attend upon
such an army as this, is; with the Ships
we have here (which is two thirds of those
employed in America) when all the Flat
Boats, Galleys, Gondolas, Slave Stages, &c &c
are manned, there is scarce men enough
left on board many of the Ships to move
them. so that we really want six or eight
line of Battle ships; not so much perhaps
for the most the Ships, as for their large

complements of men for the purposes before
mention'd. I have always been of opinion
that the principal means of putting an end
to the war was to put an entire stop to
the trade of America, which was only
to be done by having a great number
of Cruisers, and a constant succession
of clear ships. unfortunately this expedition
against New York has necessarily required
the attention of so many ships, that all
the Southern Ports are now left open, and
there is no doubt but they will embrace
this opportunity to send away their
Tobacco and grain. The Merchants in
the French & Dutch West India Islands
tell the Merch^t. at Philadelphia (many of
which letters I have intercepted) that if
they will send them very small fast sailing
Pilot boats, they can supply them amply
with Powder arms & Cloathing at very little
risk, but as they have no money to send in

in return, and these vessels will not convey
the bulky commodities of America, they
cannot devise any mode for remittances
to be made, and unless that can be done
the trade must drop of course. Therefore
the necessity of shutting up the Ports is obvious
and the small inlets is not of so much
consequence as one at first would imagine.

Don't be too sanguine my Dr. I need
the extent of
about ^ the present campaign. If we can drive
the enemy from Kingsbridge, secure this
Port as an establishment, and take possession
of Rhode Island, for a winter Harbour for
our Ships, it will perhaps be as much
as will be done: and by taking the Field
early next Spring, and joining the army in
Canada we shall be strong enough to pursue
vigorously any plan that may be adopted.
I have taken the liberty to mention my
Friends in the lower Counties of the Delaware
and eastern shore of Maryland; as people

worth cultivating, but have been told
all that must be a future consideration.
However I am of opinion that Philadelphia
is an object of the first consequence to us.

I received the letter you wrote to
me concerning Lieut. Boyce of the 14 Reg^t.
whom I before had the pleasure to be
acquainted with, and who I have
always been glad to see any curlishness
in my power, which Mr. Worley
might assure himself I should on his acc^t.
have great pleasure in doing.

I was heartily concerned for the loss of
your M^r Norris & M^r S^r Andre, they will
cause a blank in the society of New Hampshire
that will not easily be filled up.

That a speedy, & honorable termination
may be put to this war, and that I shall
have the pleasure soon again of enjoying the
things in the world I am most ambitious of,

your Friendship & kindnes, is the earnest
wish & desire of

Dear Sir

Yours most affectionate
& faithful humble servt

A. J. Hammond

P. S. I have mentioned Felix
in the strongest terms to my Lord Howe.
and his Lordship told me he would
certainly remember him: yet I don't
think it would be amiss if you
would write to his Lordship about
him. or if Mr. D'oyly would write
about him, I am sure it would forward it.
His Lordship passed most of the day with
me yesterday, and told me he will give
Mr D'oyly's Nephew (who is with me)
a lieutenancy the first vacancy that
happens.

I beg to trouble you with my love to Mrs Sloane
& her Family, and to give my service to all my
other Friends. Pray thank Mr. Lendis on for his letter
and tell him I will write to him by the next Packet

if there is any thing transpires that is worth
communicating.

I hope I need not say the joy I felt at hearing
your health was again so well established.
although I have had some severe attacks since
I have been out, yet I have the pleasure to
tell you I find myself at present perfectly
well.

Letters from Captain
Andrew S. Hammond to
The Rt. Hon^{ble}: Hans Stanley
Gov^r: of the Isle of Wight.

Steph. Oct 18th 1796.

Dear Sir,

You need never make the least apology to me, when either the busy scenes you are engaged in, or the want of conveyance delays the satisfaction your letters always give me: In such cases, I have too firm a dependence on your friendship to imagine myself absent from your thoughts, and I am sure, you are employ'd to your own honor, and advantage: I shall not however pretend to be quite so abstracted, as to discern, that when both leisure, and convenience serve your letters are always, both as coming from you, as well as from the manner, and the matter highly agreeable to me; I should have somewhat further entitl'd myself to them by an earlier answer, but I happened to be abroad; when your last reached England, and I thought it not improbable, that I might hear from you again upon Sclie having joined you; As I have reason to think his fame encases, tho' I cannot flatter myself it improves, you will have learnt his late adventures from the Captain who is to have conveyed him to you; I am sensible how much I have trespassed in this instance upon your kindness, but, tho' I have very little hopes of his ever becoming a tolerable member of your profession, my duty and regard to his very worthy father binds me to take the best care in my

power to prevent his incurring some signal misfortune, or public disgrace, which I conceive can be effected only by a restraint impracticable in this country except on ship board, and I am sure in your hands attended with every alleviating circumstance, to which he is capable of not abusing it so much for this wretched unhappy boy.

I left England on the 20th of May, and did not return till the middle of September; Mr Southwick was my companion in this tour, which proved a very agreeable one; after three weeks spent at Paris, we stayed ten days with the D. De Choiseul at Chanteloup, proceeded thence to Bordeaux, to the Guienne, and Languedoc, along the Coast of the Mediterranean up the Rhône to Lyons, from thence homewards thro' Savoyard, and Lorraine to Luxembourg and Spa, were we met, with a very good society, and great benefit from the Soothers. The bounds of my letters do not admit of my sending you a journal, and therefore I shall content myself with saying that we had in general good weather, and fine roads, and that we not only saw a very noble country, but stopped in the several places that deserved it long enough ^{to view} the principal curiosities in towns, but many principal seats, which I had not in former journey made an object of my researches: I shall detain you for a word longer at Brussels, because Mons^d De Staremburg, with whom I passed four days, and who received me with their usual cordiality, have desired me to remember them to you with every expression of esteem, and regard; they are both of them well, and meet with every degree of success both in a publick, and a private light.

I was in the neighbourhood of London immediately after my arrival, waiting for the opportunity of paying my Duty at Court, when the count of Mr Dyson's death brought me to town, and the next day helped Hounds on

being reappointed Coffroth: your partiality to me will not render it indifferent to you to hear, that the terms formerly made with me on my resignation of that office were fulfilled with very gracious marks of favor from the King, and cordial instances of friendship from his servants: The vacancy of my seat in Parliament carried me directly to Southampton, where I have secured my relection, with less difficulty, and by a larger Majority, than ever got promised me: I have since been living at Fawltone, with a very good and numerous party who often joyne me in rememb'ring you: my new approach, which is now entirely finished, has an exceeding good effect, and my other improvements answer much to my satisfaction.

If your friends in these regions, I have not much to say — Mrs. Sloane has been better than usual all the summer, and is now absent on a shooting expedition in Norfolk and Suffolk; Sir Richard, and Mrs Edward Worsley have both of them lately had sons; the latter is consider'd as his heir, by Mrs Holmes, who is I think more absurd, and troublesome than ever, and who daily sinks in her interest, and consideration.

It is to your part of the Globe, that we are constantly turning our eyes with anxious hope to see past misfortunes, and mistakes gloriously repaired, I am sorry to say, that the letter you enclosed to me from General Clinton does not in my poor insignificant opinion remove much censur'ation of the latter, in the Charles Town attack, I am a very foul judge of these matters, and perhaps do not perfectly take the some either of the facts, or motives alledged, but I confess that even upon his own stating, I can see neither a sufficient utility in the undertaking, nor any marks of a sound decision conduct in the steps resolved on to carry it into effect, either in the land or sea part of the plan. Notwithstanding all these failures this country appear to me to be more universally beat on the Assertion of their Dominion over America, than I have ever known them upon any other point.

Oct: 8. 1776

I wish, much more than I hope, to see these unhappy scenes closed, that you may occupy again your old quarters in Folly Garden, and then with me in the amusements of Hampshire, where you are often regretted, and where, however attached I am to your more operatic advantages, I cannot sometimes be so disinterested as not to concur in the sentiments of my neighbours, notwithstanding I hear with much pleasure, that your station answers, not only in great of honor (which must ever attend you when employed) but of profit, which tho' a secondary object to you, who are I think sure to rise high in the Navy, is not indifferent to me who wish you every present circumstance of ease and prosperity — I am very clear that these emoluments, are the spoils of the unrighteous, and much good may God do you! — In concluding my letter it is scars receiving for me to add, what is so well understood between us, that if you have any commands of any kind at home, they cannot be trusted in more zealous hands, than those of, My Dear Sir,

Yours most Grateful, and obliged

Col: Bruden went in the spring to the Obedient Humble Port
Cape of Good Hope, being desir'd to try H. Stanley
a warmer climate, and intending to pursue his Voyage to India, if the experiment
succeeded, but his health was so extremely
bad, that I fear the event; I have not heard
of him, or from him since he left England.

Perry Garden Nov^r 23^d 1776.

Dear Sir,

It is at the Distance, at which we write to one another somewhat difficult to avoid the inconvenience of our Letter cropping ~~oversimplified~~, and I believe, you will have heard from me since yours last; I wish the good behaviour of Tréliz may have so continued, as to make the cautions, I have given you about him less necessary, than they appeared to me; I am sorry to say, that he is apt to relapse after some of these lucid intervals; Col: de Brionas assured me, that nothing could be more proper than his so holm conduct during some Months after his Arrival at Lausanne, and yet that period was soon followed by the very worst page in his History. I am glad to find from you, that he does not lose any opportunity of putting himself forward, indeed I never suspected want of spirit to be in the list of his defects; Mr. Frasses was a very brave man, and his Uncle was one of the most distinguished Officers (of his rank) in the King of Sardinie's Service, and tho' now retired, is still taken the most particular notice of at that Court, whenever

Much is due to Generall Cartlon, who was the first to stem this Torrent, but some of our Speculators at home conceive that if he had not bestowed so much time in strengthening himself (as they say) more than was necessary upon the Lakes, and had pursued the Rebels more immediately, the War would have been ~~earlier~~ a conclusion; he met however with a considerable resistance, and if he had failed, complaints of a different Nature, and of a still more serious kind would have arisen.

You will certainly have heard much of our Apprehensions of a foreign War; I am so much out of the secret of Affairs, that my Information to you deserve little Weight; as far as I could form any Guess, as to the Probability of an Attack from France, what I have seen in my late Tours did not give me any particular reason to fear, there was no Tendency towards a Rupture with us in the King, or his present Ministry; The Target has since fallen from the Side of Spain, & their Court has been long ill intentioned to us, tho' the present Dispute is between them, and Portugal, and if we are engaged in it, we shall be drawn in as Allies to the latter, who by the by are extremely in the wrong in this Quarral: It began long ago in the Brawls about the Colony of St. Sacrement, and its Claims, but was pacified thro' our Medication and that of the French jointly exerted; Orders were agreed to be sent to the respective Governors on both sides, which the Spaniards very honourably, and punctually complied with, but the Portuguese totally omitted, and on the Contrary made an attack upon a Spanish Settlement, which they took, and put the Inhabitants to the sword,

This could not but be deservedly resented, but however was not taken up quite inexorably, and as I heard in the Summer was made up on promise of a full, and formall Apology, and of punishing the Individuals, who had been guilty of this barbarous Aggression; but I am afraid the Marquis De Tombale has since held a very shuffling insincere Conduct; and that Matter grew afterwards more exasperated; I am told however that (very lately) they are cooled again, and it seems by the Stocks keeping up to be the more generall Idea, that at length they will be pacified; it would be very unfortunate for us at such a crittall Conjunction to be drawn into this new, and most formidable Difficultie, and yet, I take it that our Treaties are very strongly binding, and do not leave us the liberty of enquiring which of the Parties are in the right: Our Armament is said to have had a very good effect abroad, and to have inspired no little awe into those who might think the present a proper opportunity to slight our intercession.

You will see by the news papers, that matters go well in the East Indies, and that Hastings has resigned so that Division seem to be at an End, and Clavering is at the Head of the Company whose Situation is now flourishing, as they have paid a very large proportion of their Debt, and are proceeding to discharge the rest: an increase of Dividend is likewise talked of as certain

Parliament goes on quietly, and is little attended; most of the Members are returned into the Country as it is soon to be adjourned, the Opposition is quite at a loss, there having been only one Debate and that a very short one on the first Day of this Meeting.

You may depend upon my fact, which to me was very unex-
pected, namely, that our Manufactures go on notwithstanding the
American War, as briskly as ever; I have this truth as the result of very
particular enquiry in the principal Towns; the Revenue will also
this year turn out higher than it has ever been known.

As I write from a very inactive scene, I am afraid of troubling you
with things you already know, and therefore shall conclude, with
a very little that relates to myself, and to your private Friends; you
will hear from Mrs Sloane, whose Family is going to increase, I have
either made your Compliments, or I have your letter to those others for
whom ^{you} gave your orders, they are very sensible of your attention.
I have no news of Col: Brewel since he sailed for the Cape of Good
Hope, and expect with anxiety to know whether he is in this world?
or in what part of it? Mrs Brewel is returned to England, but neither
I, nor any of my Friends are acquainted therewith, nor can I
tell where she is: I had the other Day the honor of a few lines from
Mrs Hunter at Dymington to enquire after you; I was so happy, as to
be able to give her a satisfactory answer, and to find this opportunity
of offering my good services if during your absence they could prove

at all useful to him, or to any part of your Family.

My own History, since I last wrote is extremely short, and simple: notwithstanding what you may have seen in the News Papers, I had no Opposition at my Relection, nor did any Competitor offer, tho' a few foolish Hand bills, and Advertisements were published; I remained however at Roulton till this Affairs was over, i.e. for about two Months, with I think more Society, and more pleasure even than usual; Our Fox hunting was admirable, I followed it very constantly, ~~and~~ am perfectly well mounted, and as fond of the diversion as at twenty years old: we made one excursion of about ten Days to Sheep hill, Sir Richard, and Lady Worley were my Guests, their House not being yet ready to receive them, we had the Miss Proffers, and Miss Moore, a good deal of Hurrah and Catch Singing.

The Autumn has been the finest I ever remember, and I have likewise had the Employment of over looking my Workmen, for I am giving some additional Touches to my Park; The new Entrance from Humbley has answer'd beyond my expectation, and I am making a border of open Grove with Surf under it round the Lawn in the South Front, and preparing to set about my Menagerie; all which I hope to shew you, when your Country can spare you.

Yours kind mention of the State of my Health will excuse my saying, that it was somewhat impaired in the Summertime, when you left us, but that I think it now much fortified having had only

one very slight bilious Attack since I left Spa, where I found the Waters so salutary to me, that I am determined to repeat them next Summer, and I flatter myself that the American War will not be so long, but what we shall both of us meet as well, and better than we parted.

I am going soon to Althorp, and shall pass the Christmas Holy days at Stepp hill, and at Broadlands, where there is to be a very good Party. However, and wherever I am, my dear Sir, nothing can be more unalterable than the affectionate attachment with which I must during life remain,

Yours most Faithfull

Obedient humble Servt

H. Stanley

In case any thing can be done for F. d'lar, it will be necessary, that he should give you proper documents as to the time of his service, and the different ships: How shall we manage the circumstances of his having absconded himself from one of them in Jamaica?

Broadlands. Jan: 12th 1778

I am very sensibly touched, my Dear Friend, with your having only for a Moment an Idea, of it's being possible for me to have forgot you; Nothing but the Honor, and Advantage, you are acquiring can comfort me for your Absence, and I do assure you that I look forward with the utmost Impatience for the Time, when you will be again able to occupy your little Apartment in Privy Garden, and to partake of my retirement at Paulsboro: I flattered myself, that whatever Events may intervene to delay our Meeting a great part of the remainder of my Life will be passed in your Society, which I deserve to share from my warm, and constant Attachment.

I am not upon a Review of Dates altogether so blameable as a Correspondent, nor has any thing like a Six or Month passed since I received your Answer which is of the 28th May, and as I was abroad this Summer did not reach me till a long time after it arrived in England; I should however have been more regular, and more copious in my Answers, if I had not been always in Expectation of Events, and had not waited to hear again from you, in order to be able to write you

any thing from hence which could be at all worth your Attention.

As to every thing that relates personally to yourself, it has been with the highest pleasure, that I have seen you every day rising in Character, and Reputation; so as to be early in point both of Years, and military Grades, consider'd as an eminent Officer, upon whose Services this Country will depend upon the greatest Occasions: I am very sorry to say that as to the generall Conduct of the American War, there is but too much Truth in your Suspicion, that it would be thought here, that very little was done, considering the Forces that have been employ'd: I am perswaded, that there may be not only much bad reasoning, but much injustice in many of the Animadversions, which I daily hear, and I beg you will believe that I do not join in them having not only the most cordial good wishes towards, but the highest Opinion of your Commander, but as you may think it not impertinent to know the language held here, I shall impart to you some of the Criticisms that occurs the most frequently: The Defeat of Generall Burgoyne has not a little contributed to sow the Minds of People at home, and to give Weight to them.

It is in the first Place objected, that the Plan of the Campaign, whether from Error in the Cabinet, or in the Field has been ill concert'd; that it might have been a very good Project to have made the Reduction of the Northern Provinces your Capital Design, and that in this view the March of Gen^t: Burgoyne from Ticonderoga would have been a judicious Measure if he had march'd from Fort Edward towards Boston, and if his

Howe had gone up the Hudson's River to have cooperated with him by a junction or otherwise, as circumstances render'd it convenient; having at the same time the Navy upon the Coast, and with all their united Efforts subduing such resistance as might have been found in those Provinces, and thereby compelling them to Submission; but it is thought that if this Co-operation was not intended, the March to New York by Saratoga, was not only highly dangerous, but totally useless, and that it would have been better after securing the Frontiers of Canada, to have sent that Army by Sea to the South. The Disappointment, and indeed the Surprise of the Publick was very great, when the News came of Lt Wm Howe being gone to Philadelphia, as it was then foreseen that Burgoyne must fail for want of his Assistance, his Dispatches having informed us in how precarious a Situation he stood; what has added to the Discontent is, that Lt Wm Howe had received the same Intelligence before he left New York, and (as it is said) had been much prodded by some of his Officers to turn his Arms Northward.

It is likewise observed, that he opened the Campaign too late, and the March to attack Washington in the Senate is much censured, so much more time not being so afforded without a better Prospect, that an Officer not deficient in Conduct, would against his Interest be drawn to an Engagement, in case he could not be compelled, and some there are, who think, that when our Army was then, it is somewhat extraordinary, that in so long a line as the Rebels had to defend, no opening, or no weak place could be found thro' which we might penetrate, that considering the other Objects, which must

fail by retreating from thence, and adopting that series of Measures since pursued, that even a degree of Generosity, might have been more eligible. Neither is it thoroughly well understood, why Sir Wm Howe landed in Chesapeake Bay instead of going up the Delaware as far as the Obstructions made by the Enemy allowed him to sail, which would have saved much time; some of the steps since his Landing are also the subject of reflection; it is thought that he did not sufficiently pursue his Advantage on the Schuylkill in going to Philadelphia, when he might perhaps by following his Blow with Rapidity have put the Provincial Army howe de Combat for the future; That he was afterwards very near being totally defeated by a surprise, and that the Want of Intelligence in the first Attempt upon ^{Red Bank} Head Island was inexcusable, and the more so because there could have been no great difficulty in carrying scaling ladders, whether it had, or had not been necessary to use them.

Generale Burgoyne on his part does not escape Censure, it is said that his Orders will not be found so peremptory, as he alledges, that at all Events a Commander in Chief, more particularly at such a Distance must be understood as vested with a discretionary Power, that he ought not to have passed the Hudson's River till he was more sure of a Junction; that his Attack of Bennington should have been supported with a more sufficient Force, with his whole Strength if requisite, as every possibility of Safety depended upon it; when the Conduct of both these Operations is combined I am sorry to find People are but ill satisfied with the generall Superintendency of Sir Wm Howe, whether his Orders were express to support Burgoyne, or whether this latter being under his Command, he was to consider his Corps

as a Part of his own Army, which ought to have been protracted: nor does the acquiring Philadelphia, while Washington remains in Force appear a conclusive Event as to the Reduction of the Rebels, much less an Equivalent for the Ruin of all our other Affairs. What will be said if for Want of Provisions it should be evacuated? or if N. York should be lost being left so bare of Defence?

Such is the long, and heavy Charge of positive Imputations, that are circulated with regard to the Conduct of our Leader, but as military Characters are to be judged upon what they have done worthy of Applause, as well as upon what may be liable to censure, it is likewise asked in what Instance any Superiority of Abilities, any Exercise of Talents, any wise spirited and Gallant Enterprise, any Stratagem to evade our own Difficulties, or to reduce our Enemies to distress has been found to counterbalance much that is supposed to have been amiss, and how the public Expectation formed from an opinion of great military Talents at the Head of disciplined Troops opposed to those who (without entertaining a ridiculous Contempt for them) may be naturally thought inferior, how such an Expectation, I say has been answer'd?

I am convinced, My Dear Sir, that this Picture of the Sentiments entertained here will be as unpleasing for you to read, as it is to me to write, but it would be treating you with too much Reserve to conceal from you the generall Disatisfaction that prevails, as I dare say you will hear from your other Correspondents, tho' perhaps not with so much freedom or so much in Detail. I can only say that I wrote it most confidentially to you, as I know your Connexion, and

trust, that you will not putt me in the invidious Predicament of
a Physician of ill Sidings, or odious Report; All this you are therefore
to understand is entirely for your own private eas.

Notwithstanding all Disappointments, and the temporary Desistence
occurred by the Event at Saratoga, I do not find this Country less
disposed to resist; The great nobility, and many of the principal Trading
Towns are raising Regiments, and subscribing Money for this Service
nor do I hear of any alterations in the House of Parliament; so that
I think matters are likely to be pushed on as long as we are able to
levy a Man, or to raise a Shilling, I confess to you, that my own hopes
are not sanguine, and that I have never seen the Country so much
at a pion plus for as to the Expedient proposed by the Opposition of
withdrawing our Troops, and afterwards proposing a Treaty to the
Americans, it seems to me direct Madness in every view, either of
Peace or War.

I find that there has been during the Holy days a great Alarm
with regard to a rupture with France: The Stocks are amazingly
fallen, whether owing to those Reports, or to the Opinion that Government
will want a large sum of Money this year: The generall Idea that
I formed in my late Journey to the Continent has been that the French
King not being of a military Disposition, his Finance exclusively
deranged, and his Ministers far advanced in years, that Event
was not probable at least for some time, or upon a premeditated
Design on their Side, tho' not unlikely to happen by some casual
Rencontre at Sea, or by their trying a little too far beyond the

Mash, how much our Patience would bear, having entertained this
Notion, I do not hastily believe that we shall soon be in a State of
open Hostility with France unless they should be engaged to
make an Alliance with the Americans as an independent State
upon so great an Offer of commercial Advantage, as may tempt
them from their first Resolution; of this however according to my
Conceptions there is some Danger, for I believe you know I have long
said in Parliament, and perhaps to yourself often in private
Conversation, that I had no notion of the Americans being able
carry on their Affair, without some particular, and very close
Connexion, with a Trading and a warlike European Power, and
the Conjunction is such as may well tempt them to make this proposal
to the House of Bourbon.

I am not in the least surprised at Vint's behaviour
abroad, or at his return Home, if any thing could retain his
Vice and Folly within Bounds, it was your immediate Inspection,
but I never had any confidence in his Conversion; he has written
to me from Town, where he is arrived, and encloses a Paper, from
which if he has not altered the Cypher, it appears that he is of Age
I shall consequently settle with him, and have advised him to seek
for some cheap Place where he may live upon the Income of his
Fortune; Swipeland is no home for him, he has forfeited that
Retreat by former ill Behaviour — I have the comfort of having
done my Duty, tho' in vain towards the son of a late dead and

valuable Friend, but shall think no man of him except when
I recollect how much I am obliged to you for the Protection
you have so long, and so indulgently shew him.

¶ Langford another of your Clients, I am afraid, more
from your Generosity than his own Merit has the Command of a
very good Ship, that Alderman Harley has given him.

¶ I believe I need not say, how happy I should be to serve
Mr Rushton mentioned in yours of May 28th, but I have no
Connexion beyond a common visiting acquaintance with Mr Green-
ville; upon his Father in Law L' hugent I have some better
Claims, but I found on proposing him in behalf of your Friend,
that he has been himself refused by Mr Grenville on Account of his
being so deeply mortgaged by Promises, that it would be misleading
any young Man to give him hopes of a future Vacancy among
his Clerks: I am exceedingly sorry for this Want of Success, and
hope it will not discourage you from laying your future
Commands upon me, if you see any chance of my being of use
to you.

¶ I have just mentioned above my Excursion upon the
Continent, where I staid for about three Months at Paris, Chanteloup
Brussels, and Spa; you are much, and kindly remembered by Mons^t
and M^r de Staremberg, who had heard with pleasure of the Honor
and Advantages you were acquiring; the Waters of Spa were very
beneficial to me, and confirmed the good Effects I had received

from them last year, so that I have reason to flatter myself that my bilious Complaints are radically cured; since my Return, I passed the Autumn very agreeably between Steeple and Bourton, till the Meeting of Parliament; since our Adjournment I have been at Althorp, from whence I came hither where your Letter found me; The Lord of this Habitation (now as you will have understood a Commissioner of the Treasury) deserves his kindest Compliments to you: I flatter myself the Indisposition you mention to have arisen from Changes of Climate is past, as you say nothing of it in your latest Letter, but I should have been glad to have heard more particularly about your Health; Most of your Friends here are well; Heywood is returned, and seems determined against leaving us for more foreign Excursions; Glanvill writes like a Man resolved to leave India; but as there seems to be a great Probability of Hastings being recalled, some People imagine he will continue there: I suppose you have heard that Lord Cadogan is married to Miss Churchill, a young Lady whom you saw with me on board the Rosebud at Falmouth; I have been twice with them at Caughham, and can assure you that the Experiment turns out very favourably for the middle aged Gentleman: Mr Sloane left us about a week ago being gone to London, where Mrs Sloane is soon expected to lie in: I have seen nothing of Holmes for some time, and am sorry to tell you, that he is very weakly proceeding to ruin his Consequence and Interest in the Isle of Wight as speedily, and as effectually as he can; having again put himself into the Hands of

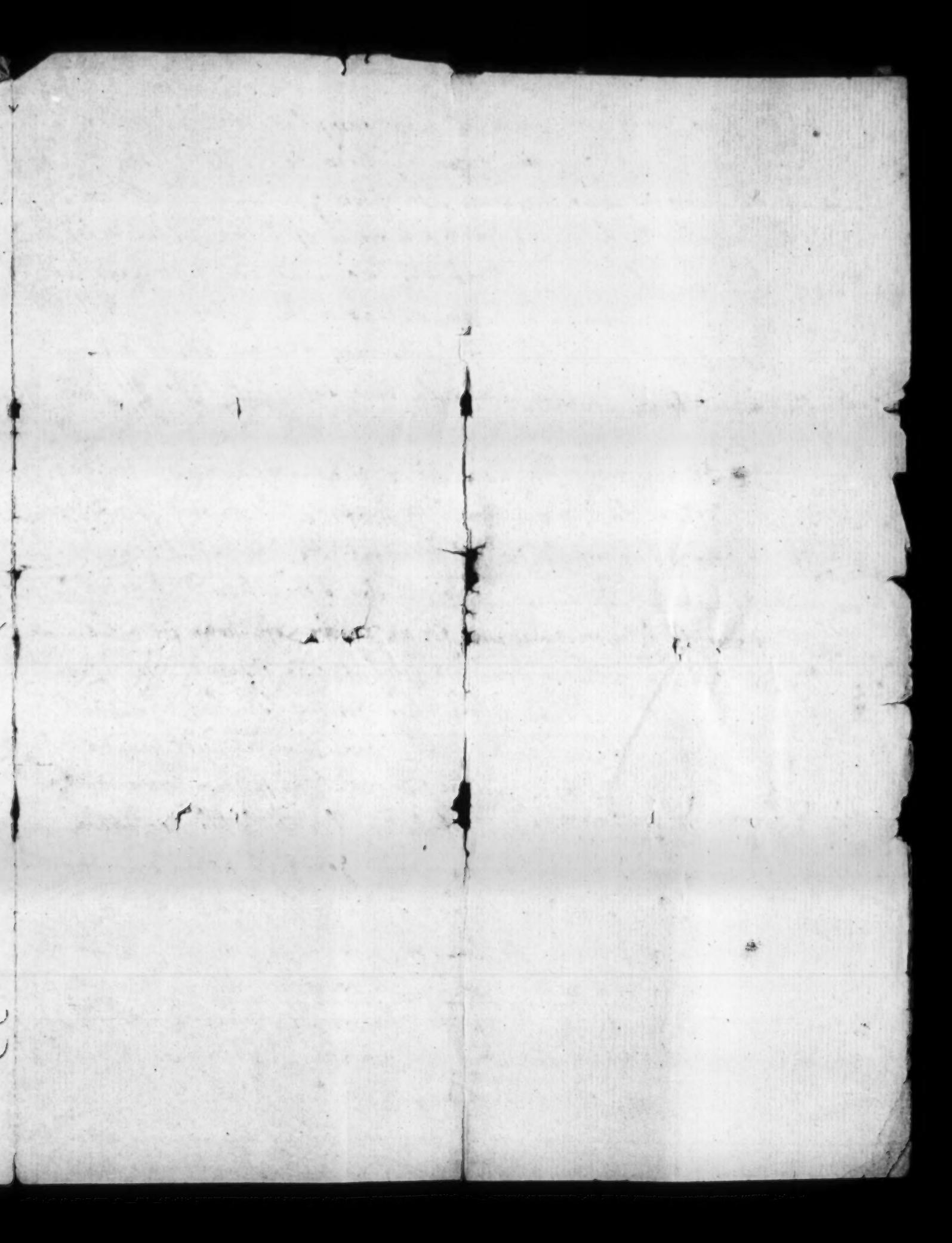
his Son in Law, notwithstanding a most compleat warning which
this latter gave him by openly opposing him on the Elections of
Mayors at Newport and New ton, I suppose you have heard how
very shamefully he behaved to Mr Worley of Pittford; I think the
Disposal of the Isle of Wight Boroughs is coming very fast into the
Hands of his namesake Sir Richard, who is lately made a Clerk
of the Board of Green= Cloth; if I was very anxious about my own
Influence in that Country, I should have sufficient cause to be
disatisfied.

I have now, My Dear Sir, a Matter to mention to you,
in which it may be in your Power to be of Service to me; I had
as you know a Son at School at Newport, He was rather neglected
there, and upon his Removal to Winchester, I find from Dr Warter,
that he seems to be more qualifia for an active Life than for a learned
Profession, I shall however consider farther, and consult him before
I determine whether I shall destine him for the sea, but will you
give me leave in case I take that resolution to putt him under
your Care? it would give me the utmost Satisfaction, and would
afford him the fairest Chance of future Success in his Profession,
if your Answer is in the affirmative you will not be surpris'd
to see him arriv some Day on board the Hoe buck.

I am returning to London, where I expect a Winter of
great Altercation and much Strife; I conclude with the most
cordial good wishes to you in the very honourable tho' difficult Station
to which you are appointed; and am with the most cordial affection

Your very faithfully Obedt & Soc-

H. Stanley



Mr. Stanley
Jan 1720

Privy Garden. May 10th 1778.

Dear Sir,

I receiv'd your Grav's of Feb: 1st with
that pleasure, which must always attend the news of your Health,
and well being, to which no publick events however disastrous
can make ^{me} less attentive, I most sincerely congratulate you that
even in these last your own considerable Share has been as success-
full as meritorious; had our Affairs upon a still larger Scale
been as fortunately conducted, I should not now be to lament the
Misfortunes which have obliged this Country to lay aside those
Measures, from which I see you ~~were~~ continued to hope a decisive
Advantage would still be derived; and I can say your Opinion
would have proved to be well founded if Great Britain,
And America had been singly opposed to each other; but I have
ever looked with more deep concern upon the calamities of the
last Campaign, as I saw they would produce the farthest Mischiefs,
which have happened in Europe; As my own Reason & pisted by
all the Information I could acquire either here or in France, did
not leave me a Doubt of that Nation's interfering if the War

was prolonged to another, and so much persuaded was I of this
Truth, that I have all along thought that Operations which
might in general be thought too rash, and hazardous were in
such a view both justifiable, and even prudent.

You will have heard of the unusual Aggravation
with which France has notified the present rupture, and the
news of C^r d'Estain's sailing may probably have reached
you; we have all here been greatly alarmed for the danger of
your position, if he arrives in the Delaware, before the assistance
which is coming to you from hence; the immediate apprehension
is however somewhat abated by the news of his being putt
into the Port of Cadiz, which is believed here upon two letters
received one from Paris, and the other from Gibraltar. That
Fleet was fitted out with more expedition, than was here believed
practicable, Sailors, Stores &c: having been transported from
Brest to Toulon, thro' the interior of the Kingdom; I hear however
that it still wants some Articles, which are to be putt on Board
at Cadiz; supposing our intelligence to be true, and them in the
said Port, there are various conjectures, that of their apairing
your force, that of their dividing into two Squadrons (one, for
the East, and the other for the West Indies) and lastly that of
their going to Brest, in which case they will prove superior in

Numbers of Ships upon our own Seas, supposing them joind with the Spaniards; I find there are Doubts entertained, or affected upon this Point, and the Disavowals of the Court of Madrid are very strong, and explicit, but the State of their Armaments very plainly contradicts them.

I shall dwell no longer upon a Prospect, which in all its different views appears to me so gloomy, and that gives me Sensations about publick Affairs, which in a life now longer hat advanced I had never felt before.

I had the Honor of writing some time since my humble Thanks to Lord Howe for his Protection intended to Sicilia, who after Adventures with which I grow tired of troubling you, as well as myself is now at Lausanne; I settled the rest of his Accounts with him, while he remained here, but his sudden and strange Departure a second Time prevented his receiving my Grants of two Sums, which are more than sufficient to discharge the Debt you contracted on his behalf; I have writt him your claim upon him, which he acknowledges, and submits to the Precautions, I shall carefully take to settle it; I should indeed ~~say~~ at all Events have deemed myself responsible for what your Goodness to me might have engagid you to do.

I am sensibly touch'd with your Recollection of Paulton,
and I look forward with that sort of Emotion to the Time
when your Country will be able at Intervals to spare you for
that private Society, to which you always so agreeably contribute
and which must prove our best Consolation, in the diminished
State of publick Splendor, which approaches but too fast. I am
lately returned from my usual Anniversary, and I propose
making Lord Buckingham a Visit this Summer at Dublin;
You will doubtless have heard of the very spirited and Patriotic
Conduct of the Irish in the present Crisis, which we are going to
return by conferring upon them Fruilitas, and advantages in
Grade, of which I have long thought they have been harshly, as
well as impolitically debaid; This Affairs meets with some
Difficulties from local Prejudices, but will however find its way
in Part this Session, and the rest in the next. Adieu my Dear
Sir, and believe me to be ever with the most entire Friendship

Yours Faithfull and affectionate
Humble Servt

H. Stanley

Mrs. Sloane, and Mrs. Sentimus
are both well, and desire to be
remember'd to you. I. S. I am desired by Lord Birket, for whom
I have a great regard to recommend Mr. Drake to you, and I shall
be much oblig'd to you for any kindness shew him.